The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1864. Vol. 37: No. 23.

The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street,

OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

TERMS:

$1.75 a year if paid strictly in advance,

$2.00 if paid within six months, $2.50 if not paid within six months.

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, three weeks or less.....$1 25
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months.....30

	3 Months,	6 Months,	1 Year.
One Square	$3 50	$4 75	$8 00
Two squares	5 00	7 00	10 00
Three squares	6 00	9 00	15 00
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One Column	20 00	35 00	65 00

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One square is the SPACE occupied by ten lines of minion. Fractions of a square under five lines count as a half square, and all over five lines a full square. Advertisements charged to persons handing them in.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

U. H. AKERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office one door south of the "Mengel House,"

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.
Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

ALEX. KING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
April 1, 1864—tf.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY.

Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JNO. MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.,
April 1, 1864.—tf.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.
Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,
Bedford, Pa.,
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.
G. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT.
apr. 15, 1864—tf.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

I. N. BOWSER,
DENTIST,

Permanently located in Woodberry, will carefully and punctually attend to all operations entrusted to his care.—Teeth inserted from one to an entire sett, in the latest and most approved style, and at rates more reasonable than ever before offered in this section of country. *Call and see specimens of work. All operations warranted.*
Woodbury, April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

C. N. HICKOK
DENTIST.
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.
He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 8, 1864—zz.

HOTELS.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.
THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, JULIANA ST
Bedford, Pa.

THIS HOUSE so well known to the traveling public, continues under the charge of Isaac Mengel. He spares no pains to supply the wants and comfort of all who favor him with their patronage. His table is spread with the best the market affords. His chambers are handsomely furnished. A convenient stable is attached to the House, attended by careful hostlers.
apr. 8, 1864—zz.

UNION HOTEL.
VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR.

West Pitt Street, formerly known as the Globe Hotel.—The public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage. A splendid Livery Stable attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 29th, 1864.—6.

Select Poetry.

BETTER THAN GOLD.

Better than grandeur, better than gold,
Than land and titles a hundred fold,
Is a healthy body, a mind of ease,
And simple pleasures that always please;
A heart that can feel for a neighbor's woe
And share his joy with a genial glow,
With sympathies large enough to unfold
All men as brothers are better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear
Though toiling for bread in a humble sphere,
Doubly blest with content and health,
Untired by the lusts or cares of wealth,
Lowly living and lofty thought
Adorn and ennoble a poor man's cot,
For mind and morals on Nature's plan,
Are the genuine test of a gentleman.

Better than gold is the sweet repose
Of the sons of toil when their labor close;
Better than gold is the poor man's sleep,
And the balm that drops on his slumbers deep;
Bring sleep in draughts to the downy bed
Where luxury pillows his aching head,
His simpler opiate labor deems
A shorter road to the land of dreams.

Better than gold is a thinking mind,
That in the realms of books can find
A treasure surpassing Australian ore,
And a living with the great and good of yore,
The sage's lore and the poet's lay,
The glories of empires past away;
The world's great drama will thus unfold
And yield a pleasure better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home,
Where all the fireside chattles come,
The shrine of love and the heaven of life,
Hallowed by the mother, or sister, or wife.
However humble that home may be,
Or tried with sorrow by heaven's decree,
The blessings that never were bought or sold,
And centre there, are better than gold.

"WHEN OUR SHIP COMES IN."

A little child dwelt by the flowing sea,
And her home was the home of poverty;
She ran with bare feet o'er the golden sands,
And gathered shells with her small brown hands.

Gay strangers came in rich robes dight,
But the little maiden shunned their sight;
And shaking her curls o'er her blushing face,
Fled away like a fawn that flies the chase.

When the strangers were gone, said the mother mild,
"What was it dismayed thee, my darling child?"
"O, mother! my feet were bare and brown,
I had no bonnet, and then—this gown!"

She held up the skirt of her faded frock,
Sadly rent by the jagged rock,
And she said, with a deep and a long-drawn sigh,
"Will I have such dresses as they, by and by?"

Her mother smiled with a grave sweet grace,
As she smoothed the curls from the half grieved face,
And said: "When our ship comes in from sea,
You shall have garments and all things free."

"When our ship comes in!" said the little one,
And away to the highest rock she run,
And watched till night-shadows dimmed the shore,
For the freighted ship and its treasured store.

Long and often she watched in vain.
No ship for her sailed over the main,
How many watchers in life there be,
For the ship that never comes over the sea!

WIT AND WISDOM.

A PREACHER'S word should be law oply when it is gospel.

MANY a woman would rather have a tubercle in her lungs than a pimple on her nose.

WITH faint hands we hold the drained cup of joy, which, when empty, weighs heaviest.

THE EXCESSES of our youth are drafts upon age, payable with interest some years after date.

THE TRULY great are humble, as those ears of corn and boughs of trees that are best laden, bend lowest.

THE MAN who has good judgment in perfection is master of his companions without letting them see it.

TO BE in company with one who has no opinion but your opinion, is as bad as being caged with a macaw.

IT'S ODD how folks will force disagreeable knowledge upon us—crab-apples that we must swallow and defy the stomach-ache.

THE BLOOMING of the renovated earth is the best balm for sorrow over that lie under it; graves are better hid by blossoms than snow.

AS THE best tempered sword is the most flexible, so the truly generous are the most pliant and courteous to their inferiors.

A MAN thanks you the less for presents, the more inclined he is to give presents of his own; the beneficent is rarely a grateful person.

A CASE of starvation in the streets of London is called by a high-toned English paper, death "from a morbid antipathy to the workhouse."

WRITE your name with kindness, love and mercy on the hearts of the people you come in contact with year by year, and you will never be forgotten.

WHEN you are trying to sleep, it is not pleasant to hear two dogs, half a mile apart discussing a dogmatical difference of opinion.

AN IRISH girl at play on Sunday being accosted by the priest, "Good morning, daughter of the Evil One," meekly replied, "Good morning, father.

MR JONES called upon the gentleman who advertised to restore oil paintings and requested him to restore a valuable landscape which was stolen from him two years ago.

A YOUNG married couple may well be content with a mere martin's box of a house if it will hold two—or so; no matter how humbly furnished if there is hope in it.

A BEAUTIFUL woman is like a great truth or a great happiness, and has no right to cover herself with a green veil, or any similar abomination.

TALLEYRAND was one day leaving a council of ministers when he met a courtier distinguished for his imprudent gossiping. "Well, M. Le Prince," he cried, "what has passed in council to-day?" "Four hours have passed," replied the prince, gravely.

A man with a lookinglass under his arm met a boy, and thought he would be witty at his expense.—"Here, boy!" said he; "just come and look in this glass and you will see a monkey." "Ah! indeed," said the boy; "how did you find that out?"

Solitude, says Seneca, makes us love ourselves, conversation others. The one to comfort, the other to heal; the one allays, the other whets and adds new vigor. Nothing pleases always, and therefore God who built us for labor, provides us also with refreshments.

To all letters soliciting his "subscription" to anything, Lord Erskine had a regular form of reply, namely—"Sir, I feel much honored by your application, and beg to subscribe" (here the reader had to turn over a leaf) "myself your very obedient servant," &c.

THREE SIMPLE MEN OF THE EAST.

A STORY FROM WHICH A MORAL CAN BE EXTRACTED.

The following story was heard by the present narrator, in Ceylon:

In Kandy, during the days of the Kandyan kings of the Island Ceylon, on a pleasant, cool December evening, three strong men were sitting in a rest-house, or amblemmay—that is, a small open building raised for the benefit of travellers by some pious person, in accordance with the sayings of Budha, that the gods reward such works of charity.

As the men sat in the glow of the sunset, a middel-aged widow, in deep mourning, came by. The three men rose and bowed to her. She also made a bow to them.

"That bow was for me," said one of the men. "No," said the second, "it was mine." "No," said the third, "it was to me she bowed." They quarrelled over the matter for some time, but at last agreed that it would be better to run as fast as they could after the widow, and ask her to which of them she bowed. They did so, reached her out of breath, gasped at her their question, and the only answer they got was, "To the greatest simpleton among you."

Then they returned to the rest-house calmly, but only to quarrel again.

"Did I not tell you," said one, "that she bowed to me? I am the greatest simpleton here." "No," said each of the other two, "I am more of a simpleton than you." They quarrelled thus for some time, and, from words coming to blows, they quarrelled till they were stopped by the police, who locked them up in separate cells, and carried them next day before a Judge. The Judge, having heard the cause of dispute, called upon one of the men to produce evidence for his claim to be so great a simpleton.

"My lord," said he, "when I was about eighteen years old, my father and my mother set eyes on a young woman whom they chose to be my wife. They thought she would be faithful, industrious and thrifty. She was expected to inherit a few fields. She was of the same caste as ourselves, and of good family. Proposals, therefore, were made and accepted, and, soon afterwards, according to the laws of the country, I had to visit my future mother-in-law, at whose house, though not allowed to do so by the strict rules of society, yet by some contrived chance, my intended wife would show her face to me. I had far to travel, and, starting at mid-day, arrived late in the evening, when I was most cordially received, and most kindly requested to stay for the night, and return home next day. To this I consented, with all seeming reluctance, although it had been the object of my journey, and I was fully persuaded that a glance at my future partner in the cool of the morning would be better than one in the dusk of the evening. I had an excellent dinner, and slept soundly under a roof which I already regarded as my own. In the morning I awoke refreshed, and went out of doors to wash myself as usual.—I found, of course, awaiting me, a brazen pot full of water for washing my face, hands, and feet, as well as a piece of charcoal for cleaning my teeth. I finished my ablutions soon, and, on looking back, observed a beautiful young woman, who sat at some distance from me, washing rice for our morning meal. Her embarrassed air, and some smiles which stole over her face almost against her will, easily told me that she was my bethrothed; and I, in defiance of our customs, quietly went near, and spoke to her, as there was nobody in sight. She was not so shy as to leave her work and run away, but stayed, and returned short modest answers to my questions. At length I went very close to her, tapped her on the shoulder, and playfully taking up a handful of the rice she was washing, had just put it into my mouth, when, to our utter confusion, her mother made her appearance. I quickly removed myself to a respectful distance, but had not time to bite or swallow the rice, and so was oblized to keep it between my gums and cheek. This showed as a lump, which my mother-in-law who was to be, most unfortunately mistook for a gum-boil.

"'Ah! how are you this morning?' said she.—'You have got a gum-boil.' 'Yes,' answered I, 'but it does not give me any pain at present, so I intend to leave it alone till it forms matter.' 'You should not do that, child,' continued she; 'you should get it cured immediately. I shall send for a doctor.' 'No,' said I, in bitter desperation, 'we have a very good doctor practicing near our village. I shall, as soon as we reach home, put myself under his care.' But my evasions and excuses could not baffle her officiousness. The doctor was sent for, and, until he came, she lectured me on the evil of permitting any sickness to come to a head, and, now and then she felt my gum-boil.—The doctor at length arrived, and he also examined it. He pronounced it to be one of a very malignant sort, but curable. Now, during all this time, my officious mother-in-law had her eye on my cheek, and I had committed myself so far that I could not deceive her. Shame at confessing a falsehood, as well as the fear of exposing my previous indiscretion, alike kept me silent. I sat mute with astonishment at the position to which I had reduced myself, until the doctor, who had been busy in the kitchen, suddenly came out, and, before I had time to avoid him, put a red-hot hook into my gum-boil. I howled and jumped, but he had made a deep wound, and out of it came the rice I had inside. All present now saw the truth, and the doctor, picking up the rice, cried at me, 'You big simpleton, when you had only rice in your mouth, why did you not say so!' I made no answer, but took to my heels and ran home.—Thus I lost a good wife, and the prospect of a good fortune, and have ever since believed myself the greatest simpleton yet born."

Having laughed heartily at this story, the Judge turned to the second man, and asked, "What evidence have you, sir, of your right to the bow you claim?"

"My story is short," he answered, "but it will show that I have as much right to the bow as any man. I married early, and tried to be happy, but I found that my wife could not manage the house without help; so I married another wife, (polygomy being allowed in my country,) and thought that all would be well managed by the two, and I should get my rest after my day's labor in the fields. But, alas! I was mistaken. I had no more rest at home. If I spoke to one wife for a few minutes, the other complained that I did not speak to her. I was not able to bestow on one the least attention or kindness by deed, word, or even by a look, without suffering from the other's jealousy. Thus I lost all peace at home and was quite miserable whenever bad weather or any other cause obliged me to stay in doors. I was harrassed in this manner until I lost all patience, and told them there was only one thing to be done, and that was, they must take me each by a leg and pull away till they divided me between them. I had no sooner spoken, than they took me at my word. They siezed me by my feet, and began to pull away with all their strength, each trying to out-pull the other. In this extremity I could only scream for help. The neighbors rushed in and I was extricated; but such was the laughing and jeering, and hooting at the simpleton who had thus given himself up to his wives, that I had to fly from my country, and now I am here a beggar. My countrymen have ever since, even up to this day, spoken of me as the Great Simpleton."

This story having been told, the third man, at the request of the Judge, related the following:

"I married, at about the age of twenty, a rich young woman; but, instead of adding to her wealth, by trading, or following some lucrative course of life, I did nothing until our money was all gone. Then being compelled by hunger, and touched by the position and entreaties of my wife, I went to work. I labored all the day in a rich man's garden, and with my earnings bought a small quantity of rice and returned home. My wife baked three cakes of the rice, and we sat down to eat them, when a dispute arose between us as to which had a right to two. I said I ought to get two, as I had toiled all day and earned them all; my wife maintained that she ought to get two, as she had brought with her so much money and had fed me so long, and had, besides, to make and bake the cakes. Both of us were obstinate, and we would by no means consent to an equal division. At length my wife hit upon a plan. She proposed that we should sit by the cakes, and whoever spoke first should get only one. I agreed, and so we sat up all night without speaking.—About daybreak I fell asleep, quite wearied, and so did my wife; but we rose soon, and looked at our cakes, and remained silent. We did not sit much longer in this manner, but both fainted.—Shortly after this, our neighbors, seeing our door closed, and hearing no voice or sound of stirring within, came and knocked. As they received no answer, they broke open the door, and found us lying apparently dead, but warm. So, fancying us to be actually dead, they made a pile of wood and placed us on it. Fire was set to the pile, and most unfortunctely just under me. It burnt the wood on my side of the pile so quickly that the heat roused me at once, and I jumped up with a loud cry of 'Oh!' In the next moment my wife cried, 'Ah, you get only one cake!' Our neighbors were surprised at this performance of the corpses; but when my wife, in great glee, boasted of her victory, and explained herself, they laughed at us uproariously, and told us that we were both of us the greatest simpletons they ever heard of."

The Judge settled the claims of the three simpletons thus: "You are really three very great simpletons, and it is not easy to decide which of you ought to get the bow. The first, however, suffered not only from his folly, but on account of his love, and because he had not observed the approach of the doctor with his red-hot iron hook. The second suffered because he had committed a mistake, and his wives took unjust advantage of it. But the third suffered starvation, solely because of his foolishness, and is therefore the greatest simpleton. In the present quarrel, however, all three have been equal simpletons in fighting for so worthless a thing as a passing stranger's bow."

From the Round Table.

WHAT IT COSTS TO DRESS A LADY.

A lady, at present prices, is a luxury too great for an ordinary man to contemplate; the figures attached plainly to her making up and adornments would frighten any man who did not possess a a printing-press of his own that could turn out an unlimited number of greenbacks.

Take the lady, for instance, who sweeps the pavement as she passes to the marble steps of a dry goods palace. Her dress is a rich mauve *moire antique*, at eight dollars per yard, and it is trimmed with lace leaves, edged with tiny drop buttons, which we happen to know can be purchased only at six dollars per pair. Twelve pairs, including the epaulets and trimming for the body, would be required at the very least, involving a cost of seventy-five dollars for the trimming alone. And fifteen yards of *moire*, at eight dollars, and you reach nearly two hundred dollars, without the making, which, together with linings and smaller items, will be thirty dollars more. Her magnificent cloak is of black velvet, enriched with a profusion of jet and guipure lace, and was imported at a cost of five hundred dollars. Her hat is Parisian also, and with its sweeping plume, which is the envy of half her female friends, was considered cheap at fifty dollars.

Were it worth while to come down to smaller details, we could enumerate her collar of real point, which cost fifteen dollars; her lace-covered parasol, which cost twenty-five dollars; her lace-edged mou-choir, a bargain at forty dollars; and her dainty walking boots, which, it is complained, do not pay the price of exchange, at seven dollars per pair. Even then we leave out the jeweled watch, the daintily fitting gloves, one dollar, now two dollars per pair, and two boxes of which scarcely suffice for a season. Taking the more prominent articles of costume, however, which can be seen at a glance, we have the following result:

Dress, including trimming and making	$225,00
Cloak, " " "	500,00
Hat " " "	50,00
Parasol, " " "	25,00
Collar, " " "	15,00
Handkerchief	50,00
Vail	25,00
Watch, including chain and charms	225,00
Walking-boots	7,00
Gloves	2,00
Total	$1,114,00

Pursuing the subject stil further, we find the following aggregate cost of an outfit actually purchased in New York recently, which we give without adding to or detracting from a single figure.—The bill of a lady's furnishing establishment for supplying six plain and six elegantly trimmed and embroidered under-garments of each kind, including a puffed "corset cover," was nine hundred and twenty-five dollars. Add to this sum fifty for two morning-wrappers, one woollen, the other buff cambric, with raffles; one hundred and seventy-five for white waists, three trimmed with lace and insertions, and three plain; sixty for shoes, which gives two pairs of "mules" or dressing-room slippers, two pairs of kid breakfast slippers, trimmed with ribbons and jet, two pairs of walking-boots, and two pairs of embroidered "dress" slippers.

Next came the millinery bill, which amounted to one hundred and sixty dollars for four hats—one a white lace evening bonnet, another a "dress" Neapolitan, the third a straw for "demi-toilette," and the fourth a "round" country hat. Forty and fifty dollars is now considered a moderate sum to pay for a French bonnet. Leghorns, trimmed with real lace and plumes, sometimes mount as high as one hundred and fifty.

The dry goods bill from a single large establishment was fourteen hundred and fifty dollars, and includes an embroidered white satin robe, one hundred and fifty dollars; a very handsome new style silk robe, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; black silk for a dress, forty dollars; violet and gold changeable silk for dress, also seventy-five dollars; two organdie robes, fifty; a cambric robe, fifteen.

The dress maker's bill for making eight dresses, and finding linings, thread and the like, was one hundred and fifty dollars. Trimmings of every other description were supplied by the lady herself, which brought in another bill with the details of which we will not weary the reader. We must not omit a simple lace evening dress, which cost one hundred and fifty dollars, including garniture, nor three head-dresses, the aggregate cost of which was seventy-five dollars. Now add the following figures:

Undergarments	$925,00
Morning Wrappers	50,00
White waists	175,00
Shoes	60,00
Bronnets	160,00
Lace evening dress	150,00
Dry Goods	1450,00
Dress-maker's bill	150,00
Head-dresses	75,00
Total	$3,195,00

The total here presented was much more alarming to the young lady principally interested than it can possibly be to the reader. She had come to New-York with a check for three thousand dollars to purchase an outfit, exclusive of a watch which she possesed, and jewels which were to be presented by her lover. To her astonishment she found herself one hundred and ninety-five dollars ahead of her cash-book, and sundry articles, such as veils, furs, scarfs, fancy combs, collarettes, handkerchiefs, and the like, still unpurchased. She could not charge herself with extravagance. A Paisley shawl and a real lace shawl had been among the desirables insisted upon by the mother, and a rich wedding-dress was an ultimatum with her father. She had bought no hundred dollar handkerchiefs or camel's hair shawels, no furs, no expensive winter cloaks or delicate *bijouterie*; yet the fact stared her plainly in the face that the money which she had imagined capable of buying all these things was gone, and that two thousand more would be needed before this year was out to supply other indispensable requisites to a fashionable wardrobe. Is it any wonder that young men are afraid to marry, when, after that event, they feel called upon to keep up the same rate of supplies, and even indulge to a greater extent the costly fancies of their young and pretty wives?

At a fancy dress ball, for instance, given only a few weeks ago in Madison avenue, the cost of the dresses would be deemed fabulous. One beautiful lady wore a superb rose de chine satin, embroidered with real pearls. Upon her head, and enveloping her entire person, was a magnificent vail of real lace, also embroidered with pearls.—The Goddess Diana was represented by a young lady in a short dress of ponceau satin, embroidered with golden arrows; the top boots were of red satin to match the dress, and were finished with golden heels and tassels. Another young lady wore a short dress of green satin, green satin boots with silver heels, and laces, and hair powdered with silver dust. A lady, well known in the world of fashion, wore a rich robe of white satin, embroidered all over with diamonds; head dress and white satin boots were made to correspond. The cost of these splendid costumes is greatly enhanced by the extreme difficulty of having every part made to correspond with the others. This city must frequently be ransacked for some small yet indispensable item of material, and as only a few artists are capable of executing the orders, their time and ingenuity become doubly valuable.

Gentlemen are frequently not a whit behind ladies even in the matter of dress. On the occasion above mentioned, the costum of the gentlemen consisted of suite of black velvet, knee breeches, ruffles of lace, and diamond buttons. This costume cost one of the gentlemen nearly one thousand dollars, including the hire of a superb set of diamonds worth ten thousand dollars, and the purchase of lace ruffles of extraordinary depth and fineness.

What we are coming to, when in the midst of our republican simplicity, without the necessity for upholding state forms and ceremonials, such sums are lavished on frail and perishable articles of attire, it is worth while seriously to consider, and having considered, to determined whether or not to go and do likewise.

[From the Charleston Mercury, April 24.]

Incident in the Bombardment of the city of Charleston.

The Yankees, from time to time, throw a shell into the city, and nobody seems to mind it. But misfortune willed that yesterday a shell should throw the entire community into mouriag.

Miss Anna Pickens, the daughter of our former Governor, never consented to leave the city.—Despite the the representation of Gen. Beauregard, she remained, craving shells and Greek fire, tending the wounded, and cheering all with her presence. Among the wounded officers under her ministering care was Mr. Andrew de Rochelle, a descendant of one of the noblest Hugenot families of this city. This young man was full of the liveliest gratitude for his fair nurse; gratitude gave birth to a more tender sentiment; his suit was listened to: Governor Pickens gave his consent, and the marriage was fixed for yesterday the 23d of April.

Lieutenant DeRochelle was on duty at Fort Sumpter in the morning, and it was determined that the ceremony should take place at the residence of Gen. Bonham in the evening, at seven o'clock. At the moment when the Episcopal clergyman was asking the bride if she was ready, a shell fell upon the roof of the building, penetrated to the room where the company were assembled, burst and wounded nine persons, and among the rest Miss Anna Pickens. We cannot describe the scene that followed. Order was at last re-established, and the wounded were removed, all except the bride, who lay motionless upon the carpet.—Her betrothed, kneeling and bending over her, was weeping bitterly and trying to stench the blood that welled from a terrible wound under her left breast. A surgeon came and declared that Miss Pickens had not longer than two hours to live. We will paint the general despare.

When the wounded girl recovered her consciousness, she asked to know her fate, and when they hesitated to tell her—"Andrew," she said, "I beg you to tell me the truth. If I must die, I can die worthy of you." The young soldier's tears were his answer, and Miss Anna summoning all her strength, attempted to smile. Nothing could be more heart-rendering than to see the agony of this brave girl struggling in the embrace of death, and against a terrible mortal pang. Governor Pickens, whose courage is known, was almost without consciousness, and Mrs. Pickens looked upon her child with the dry and haggard eye of one whose reason totters. Lieut. DeRochelle was the first to speak. "Anna," he cried, "I will die soon, too, but I would have you die my wife, there is yet time to unite us." The young girl did not reply: she was too weak. A slight flush rose for an instant to her pale cheek; it could be seen that joy and pain were struggling in her spirit for the mastery. Lying upon a sofa, her bridal dress all stained with blood, her hair disheveled, she had never been more beautiful.

Helpless as she was, Lieut. De Rochelle took her hand and requested the Rev. Mr. Dickerson to proceed with the ceremony.—When it was time for the dying girl to say "yes," her lps parted several times but she could not articulate. At last the word was spoken, and a slight foam rested upon her lips. The dying agony was near.—The minister sobbed as he proceeded with the ceremony. An hour afterward all was over, and the bridal chamber was the chamber of death.—Lieutenant De. Rochelle has sworn to perish in battle against the Yankees, and we are sure he will keep his oath. He has now a double motive to hate them and his own existence.

Our entire community share the grief that afflicts the family of Governor Pickens. The obsequies of Miss Anna will occur to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Governor Pickens and Lieut. De Rochelle will be chief mourners. Our ex-Governor desires that there shall be no military parade. The funeral cortege will be composed of all our ladies, all our magistrates, all our generals, and the wounded soldiers, many of whom owe their lives to the devotion of the deceased. Never has woman been followed to the grave by so many regrets—never has one left sadder remembrances in the hearts of Charleston.

THE FEELING IN RICHMOND BEFORE THE OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.—The present time in the history of the war we do not think can well be overestimated. It seems by common consent, both among us and our enemies, to be regarded as a crisis. Of course, all may be mistaken; but it does not appear as if we had reached that point in the struggle, when a great victory, one side or the other, will do much toward ending the war. If Gen. Lee meets with disaster, and Johnson is overcome, we may reach the conclusion that longer strife, on our part, is useless and vain.

The battles may be virtually drawn battles; no such success granted to either side as that either will be able to accomplish anything great. This will only prolong the war; and, with the resources of the United States, must prove disadvantageous to us. Or, the victory may be with the enemy and they may be able to press us to the wall. Or the victory may be ours, and we may be able to drive the enemy in shame and confusion.—*N. Churchman.*

A MORMON SETTLEMENT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The Wheeling (Va.) *Intelligencer* says:—"We learn that there is in the town of South Wheeling a society of Mormons who practise all the doctrines of that sect except that of polygamy. We have had a conversation with an Englishman who belongs to the society, and who firmly beleives in all the pecular notions of the Latter-Day Saints. In his opinson all the churches to which Gentiles usually attach themselves are wonderfully corrupt. He has had not a physician in his house for five or six years. Cases of sickness are cured by anointing and by laying on of hands.

GENERAL GRANT'S CAMPAIGN.

Description of Important Localities—Our Wounded at Fredericksburg—Grant Stronger than Ever Before.

[Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 17, 1864.

A brief description of some of the localities which are just now mentioned in every despatch from the Virginia battle-field may help your readers to a more perfect understanding, in the future, of events in that quarter. First, then, as to

BELLE PLAIN.

Belle Plain is simply a landing near the mouth of Potomac Creek, within sight of the Potomac river, improvised by the government for army emergencies. There is not a single house within a mile of the landing, and the wharf is a rude, rough affair, affording only the poorest facilities for landing troop or supplies. At this point all Gen. Grant's supplies are received by transports from Washington, and are sent hence in wagons to the front, over twenty miles away. Immediately back from the landing a range of hills stretches away to the east in abrupt precipitous angles, with deep ravines ribbing their sides, through which roads have been constructed, along which the immense trains climb with difficult ascent, often overturning, sometimes breaking down utterly.—Upon the summit of this range of hills are thick growths of low timber, while the slopes are strewn with patches of thicket—mostly of pines and scrub oak. The place is inexpressibly wild and desolate, and yet it was here we found, a few days ago, ten thousand sick and wounded men lying helpless in the mud, with no shelter but such as the thickets afforded. Since then tents have been erected along the hills and on the table-land beyond the ridge, in which the wounded are cared for, both nurses and supplies now being adequate to the demand.

The scene in the offing from Belle Plain is full of life and emotion; wheezing, puffing tugs flounder about the landing; steamers and gunboats lie at anchor half a mile away, in the Potomac, receiving loads of wounded or unloading supplies and hospital stores; now and then a transport, crowded to the water's edge with fresh troops, all cheering and singing battle-songs, or heavily laden with horses and artillery, steams through the fleet and glides to the landing, while occasionally an iron-clad thrust its omniverous, turtle-shaped presence into the harbor, looking for torpedoes, and keeping a fatherly watch over the brood of wooden craft. Added to all this, you see flatboats and dug-outs darting here and there, mostly propelled by the strong arm of muscular negroes, the boats carrying officers to and fro, or hurrying with despatches to the little vessels employed by the government to carry intelligence. This is what you see at Belle Plain—as busy, bustling, populous a place, considering it has neither houses, streets nor citizens, as any you will find out of Virginia.

FREDERICKSBURG.

Fredericksburg lies on the Rapahannock river, nine miles from Belle Plain, with which it is connected by two main roads, and just now by a score or so of avenues constructed for existing emergencies. The country all the way between these points is stripped entirely bare of fences, stock and products of whatever description; and in the entire distance I do not remember to have seen more than six horses. The country is rolling and uneven, with deep ravines and wooded heights; there is not anywhere in all that region a space of half a mile of level land. Between the Plain and Fredericksburg, a breadth of half a mile or so has been swept entirely clear of trees, and is now pierced by roads—roads running in all manner of, tortuous, winding angles, loking at a distance like so many great white serpents winding in a reckless tongle over the bald hills—roads with three and four tracks running abreast, and roads so narrow steep, and one sided as to be almost impassable for a single team. It is over these roads our immense trains make their way, and thousands of wounded also, at risk of life and limb, have been principally transported to Belle Plain. The main road is strongly guarded with strong pickets at every important point, but small gangs of guerrillas have, nevertheless, managed to make one or two successful dashes, capturing a few mules and frightening some timid pedestrians.

The population of Fredericksburg was formerly about six thousand; at this time there are only two or three families remaining in the place. Immediately back of the town are the celebrated Heights which Burnside so gallantly attacked over a year ago, and along which the fortifications created by the rebels still extend. The railroad bridge over the Rappahannock is still broken down, and passage is effected on a pontoon bridge at the lower end of the town. Last Sunday several additional pontoons passed through here; does that mean that there are streams beyond our present position *that Grant means to cross!*

THE WILDERNESS.

The "Wilderness," in which the first battle of the present campaign was fought, embraces fifteen miles of timber land, thickly studded with undergrowth, making it at some points utterly impassable. During the battles our men were often unable to see any object twenty-five feet distant from them. Of course, operations under such circumstances were attended with the greatest disadvantage, especially as the enemy knew every nook and lurking-place, while our soldiery in loading and firing necessarily, exposed themselves above the underbrush to a greater extent than would have been necessary had they been acquainted with the ground. The Wilderness is from twelve to fifteen miles from Fredericksburg.

The road from this point to General Grant's present position was formerly a plank causeway, but the planks having been broken by our artillery, the thoroughfare is now in worse condition, if possible, than that uniting Fredericksburg and Belle Plain.

FRESH TROOPS.

There have been fresh arrivals of troops since I last wrote, and General Grant is stronger to-day, by at least twenty thousand men, than when he crossed the Rapidan. Some of the slightly wounded will be returned to the front within a few days, still further increasing his effective force. All the wounded who can safely be removed have been sent from this place and Belle Plain to Washington, and the wants of those who remain will now be adequately supplied.

INCOME FROM ONE SHEEP.

Three years ago I took a twin lamb from a sheep in my flock, and put it with the calves. Fed it with milk until three months old. Since then she had no extra care until last spring.

The first year she sheared 6½ lbs. of wool, which was sold at 44 cts. per lb. $2.16. The second year she raised *three* lambs, and sheared 9½ pounds of wool. The wool was sold for $4.18—44 cents per pound. The third year she raised *four* lambs, and sheared 7½ pounds of wool, which at 65 cents per pound, brought $4.87. These lambs sheared at a year old—three of them—13½ lbs. of wool, which at 65 cts. brought $8.62. I have sold the old sheep and three of her lambs for $55,00. I have four of her lambs left, which are worth $50,00.

From the above account, it will be seen that I sold lambs and wool to the amount of $75,53. If to this is added $50,000, the amount I consider the lambs on hand worth, I get $125,53, as the income from one sheep in three years!

THOS. W. WORTHLEY.

ANTRIM, New Hampshire.

NOTE.—Mr. Worthley exhibited the above sheep with her four lambs, at the Milford Fair. We think them a cross between the South Down and Cotswold.—*Iowa Ag.*

A widow was burnt in Ultour, India, in December last, on the funeral pile of her husband. She tried to escape from the fire, but was driven back by the sword and consumed. All the parties concerned in it were punished, some condemned to ten years imprisonment.

Poor Copy

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1864.

Latest by the Inland Telegraph.

Grant Within Five Miles of Richmood.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 4 P. M.

The steamer Powell has just arrived from Burmuda Hundred. All was quiet with Butler's forces. A portion of Grant's forces had arrived at Mechanicsville yesterday morning, and had not encountered the enemy. Sheridan had several skirmishes with the enemy and completely routed him. Heavy cannonading was heard yesterday in the direction Mechanicsville. [Mechanicsville is five miles from Richmond.]

THE EXAMINATION of Drafted Men in this District, is held at Chambersburg from the 6th to the 11th of June; at Gettysburg from the 13th to the 17th of June: at McConnellsburg from the 20th to the 22d of June; at *Bedford* from the 24th of June to the 8th of July; at Somerset from the 11th to the 18th of July.

NOTICE TO DRAFTED MEN.

All who are drafted will receive a notice of it, through the Enrolling Officers. They should be careful to bring their notice with them, when they report for examination. The Board of Enrollment begins its sessions in this County, as will be seen elsewhere, on the 14th of June, and continues until the 8th of July. The Board will go into session at 7 o'clock in the morning. Examinations at Gettysburg, McConnelsburg, Bedford and Somerset, will be held at the Court Houses in those towns. Drafted Men ordered to report at these points. and who fail to attend on their day, will lose the benefit of an examination near home, and be obliged to appear afterwards at Chambersburg.

PHILADELPHIA EVENING TELEGRAPH.

We are sure we shall do our readers a service in calling their attention to his excellent paper. We are glad to know that the enterprise and ability shown in the management of the *Evening Telegraph* are making friends everywhere. We think it much better than the *Evening Bulletin* in everything that makes a Newspaper the exponent of the times. Of course we always get later news in *Ev. Telegraph* than in the morning city papers.—If our readers want an evening paper from Philadelphia we are certain they can not do better than to take the *Telegraph*.

DEATH OF JUDGE NILL.

Hon. JAMES NILL, President Judge of this district, died at his residence in Chambersburg, Friday the 27th of May. Judge Nill had not been in good health for some months. He was in Bedford a few weeks ago and held the May term of court. His debilitated appearance was remarked at the time. His age at the time of his death was probably something above sixty years. Judge Nill was a member of the legislature for two or three terms. He was a delegate, we believe, to the Charleston National Democratic convention four years ago, and in the campaign following the nomination acted with the Douglas Democrats. Since the beginning of the war he has been a firm adherent of the Government. The Judge was most highly esteemed where he was best known. The bar held him in very high respect for his legal attainments. His reading was not limited alone to his profession. His general information, acquired from various reading, was extensive. His memory quick to recall what he had read. He was an honest man and a just Judge.

Rebel Spy Shot and Captured.

On Friday last, Mr. Latshaw, the enrolling officer for Franklin township, Adams county, met a suspicious looking character on the road, and questioned him as to his residence. He answered that he resided in that township, but when interrogated as to the names of his neighbors, he found that Mr. Latshaw was likely to detect him and he said he had made a mistake—that he resided beyond Mercersburg. From his confused and unsatisfactory statements, Mr. Latshaw felt it his duty to arrest him, and he did so. The prisoner made no resistance, but proposed to walk back to New Salem; but on the way he took the first favorable opportunity to jump the fence and run away. The officer pursued and was joined by the people of the neighborhood; and after a chase of about three hours, he was recaptured without being injured. Officer Latshaw then bound his feet together, and started for Chambersburg to deliver the prisoner to Capt. Eyster, the Provost Marshal. Latshaw and the prisoner were in a single seated buggy, and Mr. Slonaker rode behind on horseback.—When in the South Mountain, the prisoner managed quietly to get his feet loose, and when opposite a dense thicket of laurel, he sprang from the buggy into the bushes. Mr. Slonaker fired at him and lodged a ball in his shoulder, making a slight wound, but it did not arrest the prisoner. Latshaw immediately jumped from the buggy and rushed into the thicket after him, and called to him twice to halt or he would fire; but the prisoner continued to get away as fast as possible. Latshaw fired and struck him in the hip, shattering the bone badly, and of course arresting his progress. He at once called out that he was mortally wounded. Mr. Slonaker went up to him, while Latshaw pursued his horse, and the prisoner told him that he was fatally injured—that he could not live long, and at once admitted that he was a rebel spy, and had met a just fate. He gave his name as Lloyd, and stated that he had been in this section making observations for the benefit of the rebels.

He is a man of about forty years of age, stoutly built, with dark hair and goatee, is quite intelligent, and has evidently not been a laboring man. It is more than probable that he is a rebel officer. On his person was found a belt with nearly $100 of gold, and he had Chattanooga and Virginia rebel money, and a little Pennsylvania currency. He represents himself as a native of Lee county, Virginia, but says that he has lived in Missouri for some years, and was about to return to Lee county. He had a letter, with the date and place where it was written torn off, which refers to a journey to be undertaken, and certain information to be conveyed; but it furnishes no clue to parties in complicity with him. He had also a Cincinnati paper of the 28th ult. in his pocket, from which we think it probable that he passed through that place several weeks ago. He was in this town a few days before he was arrested; tried to sell some gold at the Bank, and very carefully scanned a map of the county hanging in the Bank.

His thigh wound is very serious, but not necessarily mortal, and his recovery is altogether probable. Had his wound been less dangerous, it might have been difficult to gather sufficient evidence to warrant holding him as a spy, but when he was shot he supposed he was about to die, and he admitted his purpose and business frankly. He is now in the Hospital in this place, in the custody of Gen. Couch, and will, we learn, be sent to Fort Mifflin as soon as he recovers sufficiently to be removed. Great credit is due Officer Latshaw and Mr. Slonaker for his arrest and delivery to the authorities at this place. We presume that Lloyd came into our lines through the Cumberland mountains, came East by the way Cincinnati, and meant to escape through the Shenandoah Valley. —*Chambersburg Repository.*

DEATH OF HAWTHORNE, THE AUTHOR.—Nathaniel Hawthorne, the author, died on Thursday, the 19th of May, at Plymouth, N. H. while on a journey in company with Ex-President Pierce. He had been suffering with general debility for some time, but retired at night as well as usual. In the morning he was found dead in his bed by Ex-President Pierce.

THE entire Bar of Chambersburg, and all the officers of the Court residing here, united, on Monday last, in a recommendation to Gov. Curtin for the appointment of Hon. ALEXANDER KING, of Bedford, as President Judge of this District, in place of Judge Nill, deceased. We presume that Mr. King will be without a competitor for the position, and his appointment may be regarded as settled. It is a compliment of no common order thus to be recommended with such unanimity for a position demanding eminent legal attainments and blameless character, and the highest endorsement we can give, is to say that Mr. King in all respects merits the confidence manifested by his brethren of the district. He will doubtless be appointed in a very few days.—*Chambersburg Repository.*

The Bar of Somerset and the Bar of *Bedford* have also united in recommending Mr. King for President Judge. So that if the entire unanimity of the Bar of this district goes for anything, Mr. King will without doubt be appointed.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

Grant's March---The Rebels driven across the North Anna---Our army safely on the South side---Lee falling back on Richmond.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 24, 10 P. M.

To Major General Dix:

A despatch from Gen. Grant, dated at 11 o'clock last night, states that the army moved its position to the North Anna, following closely to Lee's army. The Fifth and Sixth Corps marched by way of Harris' Store to Jericks' Ford, and the fifth Corps, succeeded in effecting a crossing, and getting position without much opposition. Shortly after, however, they were violently attacked, and handsomely repulsed the assault without much loss to us. We captured some prisoners. Everything looks exceedingly favorable to us.

Another dispatch, giving in detal the movements of our corps, and speaking of the rebel assault on Warren's position, says: "He was attacked with great vehemence I have never heard more rapid or massed firing either of artillery or musketry. The attack resulted in a destructive repulse of the enemy. At the position attacked by Hancock, the rebels were intrenched, and in considerable force between the creek he had crossed and the river, and made a pertinacious resistance to his onset: but before dark he had forced them from their works, and driven them across the stream.

It is also said that in these engagements the slaughter of the enemy was very great.—Our losses were inconsiderable. The rebels charged against our artillery, and suffered especially from canister.

A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated at 8 o'clock this morning, has also been received. It states that the enemy have fallen back from the North Anna, and we are in pursuit.

Negroes who have come in say that Lee is falling back to Richmond.

Other official dispatches from headquarters say that Warren, Burnside and Hancock are pushing forward after the retreating army.—Warren captured a good number of prisoners last evening, bnt had not time to count or ascertain his loss.

Hancock is storming the rifle pits this side of the river. Last evening he also took between one and two hundred prisoners, and drove many rebels into the river, where they were drowned.—Warren also captured some official papers, amongst them an order calling out all boys, seventeen years of age, to garrison Richmond. Ambulance men and musicians are also ordered to the ranks.

Sheridan was, this morning, at Dunkirk, and will be at Milford to-night.

No despatches have been received to-day, from Gen. Sherman, and none are expected for several days.

Despatches from Gen. Butler have been received, to day, relating briefly to the operations of the respective forces.

Admiral Lee, in a telegram, dated the 22d, to the Secretary of the Navy, states that last night (Saturday night) the enemy attacked the army and were handsomely repulsed.

A dispatch from Maj-Gen. Canby, dated the 18th, at the mouth of the Red River, states that Gen. Banks' troops had arrived at Semmesport yesterday, and will reach Morgania to-day.

The army is in better condition than was expected, and will soon be ready to resume offensive operations.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Grant still successful---News from Gen. Butler ---Rebel cavalry repulsed by Negro Troops.

WASHINGTON, May 25—9 P. M.

To Major Gen. Dix:

The latest date from Gen. Grant's headquarters, received by this department, is dated at Mount Connel Church, 1 P. M. yesterday. The dispatch says everything is going well. Warren has four hundred prisoners, Hancock some three hundred, and Wright has picked up some. The whole number resulting from yesterday's operations will not fall short of a thousand. Warren's loss is over three hundred, killed and wounded.

The prisoners captured are, in a great, part, North Carolinians, are much discouraged, and say that Lee has deceived them.

The pursuit is delayed by the great fatigue of men. Still, Hancock and Warren will reach the South Anna by nightfall.

Gen. Butler, in a dispatch, dated at headquarters in the field at seven o'clock this morning, reports that "Major-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, lately promoted, made with cavalry, infantry, and artillery, an attack upon my post at Wilsons Wharf, north side of James River, below Fort Powhatan, garrisoned by two regiments, all negro troops. Brig.-Gen. Wild commanding, and was handsomely repulsed. Before the attack Lee sent a flag, stating that he had force enough to take the place, demanded its surrender, and in that case the garrison should be turned over to the authorities at Richmond as prisoners of war, but if this proposition was rejected, he would not be answerable for the consequences when he took the place.—Gen. Wild replied; "We will try that." Reinforcements were at once sent, but the fight was over before their arrival. Our loss is not yet reported."

No other reports of military operations have been received by the department since my telegram of 9:30 last evening.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Secretary Stanton to Gen. Dix---Lee stronely posted between the North and South Anna Rivers.---

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1864.

General Dix, New York:

Despatches from Gen. Grant, received this morning, informed the Department that the rebels still hold a strong position between the North and South Anna, where their forces appear to be concentrated.

It will probably require, two or three days, to develop his operations, which are not now proper subjects for publication.

The 9th Corps has been incorporated into the Army of the Potomac.

No dispatches have been received from any other field of operations.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Official Reports Received from Banks.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
May 27—10 P. M. }

To Major Gen. Dix:—A dispatch from Maj. Gen. Banks, dated May 21, on the Mississippi river, was received to-day. It details the brilliant engineering achievement of Col. Bailey in constructing a dam across the falls of Red river for the relief of the gunboat fleet, the particulars of which have already been made public.

The army, in moving from Alexandria to the Mississippi, had two engagements with the enemy—one at Mausuna and one at Yellow Bayou.—In both, the Rebels were beaten. Gen. Banks states that "no prisoners, guns, wagons, or other material of the army, have been captured by the enemy except that abandoned by him in the unexpected engagement at Sabine Cross Roads on the morning of the 8th of April; that with the expectation of the losses sustained there, the material of the army is completed."

A dispatch has been received from Gen. Butler, but no mention is made of any conflict since the defeat of Fitz Hugh Lee at Wilson's Wharf by the colored brigade of Gen. Wild.

No intelligence has been received since my last telegram from Gen. Grant or Gen. Sherman.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—To Major-General J. A. DIX—An official despatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, at Magahick Church, ten miles from Hanovertown, dated yesterday afternoon at 5 P.M., has just been received.

It states that our army was withdrawn to the north side of the North Anna, on Thursday night and moved towards Hanovertown, the place designated for the crossing of the Pamunky.

At 9 o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning Sheridan, with the First and Second Divisions of Cavalry, took possession of Hanover Ferry, finding there only a rebel vidette.

The First Division of the Sixth Corps arrived at 10 o'clock A. M., and he now holds the place with a sufficient force of Cavalry, infantry and artillery to resist any attack likely to be made upon him.

The remainder of the corps are pressing forward with rapidity. The weather is fine, and the roads perfect.

A later despatch, dated at 7 o'clock this morning (the 28th), from the headquarters at Magahick Church, has also been received.

It reports that everything goes on finely. The weather is clear and cool. The troops come up rapidly and in great spirit, and the army will be beyond the Pamunky by noon.

Breckinridge is at Hanover Court House with a force variously estimated at 3000 to 10,000. Wickham's and Lomax's brigades of cavalry are also there. The despatch further states that after seizing Hanover Ferry, yesterday, General Torbert captured seventy-five cavalry, including six officers; that the Rebel cavalry is exceedingly demoralized, and flees before ours on every occasion.

A despatch from General Sherman, dated May 28th, 6 A. M., near Dallas, reports that the enemy discovering his move to turn Altoona, moved to meet our forces at Dallas.

Our columns met the enemy about one mile east of the Point on Vine Creek, and we pushed them back about three miles, to the point where the roads fork to Atlanta and Marietta.

Here Johnson has chosen a strong line, and made hasty but strong parapets of lumber and earth. Gen, Sherman's right is at Dallas, and the centre about three miles north. The county is densely wooded and broken. There are no roads af any consequence. We have had many sharp encounters, but nothing decisive. No despatches from any other field of operations have been received to day

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 30—10 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix, New York:

No intelligence later than has heretofore been transmitted to you has been received by this Department from General Grant or Sherman.

A portion of General Butlers force at Bermuda Hundreds, not required for defensive operations there, has been transferred, under command of General Smith, to the Army of the Potomac, and is supposed by this time to have formed a junction.

No changes in the command of the Department of Virginia has been made. General Butler remains in full command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and continues at the head of his force in the field. Dispatches from General Canby have been received to-day. He is actively engaged in re-supplying the troops brought back by General Steele and General Banks, and organizing the forces of the West Mississippi Division, which now comprehends the Departments, of Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Generals Rosecrans, Steele and Banks remain in command of their respective Departments, under the order of General Canby, as division commander, his military relation being the same as that formerly exercised by General Sherman in the Departments of Ohio, the Cumberland and Tennessee.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 31—3:15, P. M.

To Major General Dix, New York:

We have dispatches from Gen. Grant down to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

There seemed (the dispatch says) to be some prospect of making a stand North of the Chickahominy: his forces were on the Mechanicsville road, south of the Tolopotamy creek and between that stream and Hanes' shop, his right resting on Shady Grove. Dispositions for an attack were being made by Gen. Grant

Wilson's cavalry had been ordered to destroy the railroad bridges over the Little river and South Anna, and break up both routs from those rivers to two miles southwest af Hanes' shop, where the headquarters of our army were established. There is as yet no telegraphic lines of communication with Washington.

A dispatch from General Sherman, dated yesterday, May 30, 11 A. M., reports changes in the positions of the armies. Some slight engagements had occurred subsequent to the affair of Saturday.

No intelligence from any other quarter has been received by this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Is Lee Going to Richmond?---Rebel Theory of the Campaign.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1864.

The retreat of Gen. Lee across the North Anna has led many journalists, and the people generally, to believe that he intends to fall back as often as pressed by our forces, until inside the fostifications of Richmond. I regret that I cannot share in this opinion for I am confident that if he retired within the defenses of the city, with a view of standing a siege, both the city and his army would soon fall into our hands.

My reasons for believing that the great Rebel Captain does not intend to fall back to his capital, or, if obliged to do so, does not intend to remain there, are manifold. In the first place, with the city besieged by our forces, it would be impossible for him to subsist his immense army there for any considerable time.

Secondly, the extensive fortifications around the city render its capture next to impossible except by a siege; and forty thousand troops, with plenty of laborers, can defend it as successfully—and more so, as they could not be starved out so soon as an army four times as large.

Thirdly, it is firmly believed by prominent Rebel officers and civil functionaries in Richmond, usually well informed in regard to the plans of their Generals, that Lee is still determined and able to transfer the seat of war to the North. The evening before Mr. Harris left Richmond he was at the Spotswood Hotel, where there were quite a number of officers who were slightly wounded in the battles between Lee and Grant, in conversation with eminent citizens, and the opinion was freely expressed that Lee was "getting Grant just where he wants him." It was stated to be Lee's plan to lead Grant on, and when near the South Anna manifest a determination to make a stand, and quietly and suddenly slip away, and turn up where least expected. It was further stated that he would throw his entire army to Staunton, and by forced marches up the the Shenandoah Valley compel Grant to fall back to cover Washington, when he (Lee) would push his force into Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Whether this is really the plan of Gen. Lee, or whether the parties who represented it to be such were indulging in speculation and conjecture, remains to be seen. It is, however, certain that for several days prior to Mr. Harris's leaving Richmond, an immense number of cars and locomotives were sent from there over the Central road to Frederickshall, a station on that road, and Gordonsville: and that a great number more were sent to the same points from the South by way of Lynchburg and Charlottsville. At Gordonsville and Frederickshall, temporary tracks had been constructed to make room for the hundreds of cars and locomotives until they should be required for use. Whether they are intended to convey Lee's army suddenly to Staunton pursuant to the supposed plan I have mentioned, or to some point further south, we shall see in a few days. But of this I am perfectly satisfied now, that Lee will not fall back to Richmond, or, if he does, will not attempt to remain there.

THE ATTACK ON SENATOR CHANDLDR.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 26.

From the New-York Times.

The following is a striotly accurate account of the disgraceful assault last night on Senator CHANDLER, in the public dining hall of the National Hotel. CHANDLER, with Dr. CLARK, of Detroit, and a lady with two children, were taking dinner at a side table. In course of conversation on political matters, he denounced in very strong terms Copperheads in general, and especially those of the Western States, VOORHEES, of Indiana, who was sitting at another table behind them, in company with HANNIGAN, also of Indiana, arose from his reat, approached CHANDLER in an excited manner, demanding whether he referred to him, to which CHANDLER replied, "Who are you, Sir; I don't know you," at the same time rising from his chair. VOORHEES replied, "I am VOORHEES, of Indiana," and suiting his action to the word, struck CHANDLER on the side of the free. The two then closed, and the Senator was rapidly getting the better of VOORHEES, when HANNIGAN came to the latter's assistance with a heavy milk pitcher, snatched from the table, which he broke on CHANDLER'S head. The contents of the pitcher splashed over the whole company. CHANDLER was stunned by the blow, and had not fully recovered himself, when HANNIGAN dealt him a second blow with a chair. At this juncture parties present interfered, and the belligerents were separated. CHANDLER'S head was slightly cut by the pitcher, and his shoulder and arm were considerably bruised by the chair. Though not able to close his hand, he has been out to-day attending to his usual duties. VOORHEES is quite as large a man as CHANDLER, probably a little heavier.—Persons stated at the table are positive that CHANDLER made no mention of VOORHEDS' name, and no reference whatever to him personally.

Bolter's Convention.

CLEVELAND, May 31.

An informal gathering of German delegates, radicals and War Democrats, took place last evening. General Cochrane made a lengthy radical speech, animadverting quite strongly upon the Administration, and denouncing the suppression of newspapers as a crime, and that even a censorship was an unjustifiable outrage.

Ex-Governer Johnston followed, maintaining that only the most radical measures can save the Union.

General McKinistry offered resolutions declaring, that the duty of a truly American Administration is to restore the prostrated rights of citizenship, freedom of the press and speech, protests against arbitrary arrests and seizures of property, favors the Monroe doctrine, and urges fraternity to the struggling republics of the Old and New world.

A platform was submitted and referred to a committee, of which Parker J. Fillsbury is chairman.

THE late Judge Nill, who died childless, by a will executed some years ago, made a liberal bequest to a relative who is a native of this county and still resides in the State; but by his will admitted to probate on Monday last, he revokes the legacy expressly on the ground that the legatee sympathises with the traitors in arms against the government. Judge Nill was a War Democrat, and he was as consistent in death as he was earnest in life, in his abhorrence of faithlessness to our sacred Nationality.—*Chambersburg Repos.*

CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, May 21.

SENATE.—The credentials of Mr. M. Fishback, elected from Arkansas to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Sebastian, were presented, and were laid over until Monday for consideration. The Pacific Railroad bill was discussed, but no final action was taken. After an executive session, adjourned.

The House of Representative was not in session on Saturday.

MONDAY, May 23.

SENATE.—Mr. Morgan introduced a bill repealing the $300 exemption clause of the conscription act. The bill relative to naval supplies was then taken up, and Mr. Grimes spoke for two hours in reply to the adverse report of the Naval Committee. Other Senators discussed the bill, and it was then laid over. The Pacific Railroad bill came up as unfinished business, and after being amended was passed and sent to the House. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House passed a resolution allowing mileage for one session and monthly pay to Messrs. Segar and Kitchen until the passage of the resolution rejecting their claims to seats from Virginia. It was resolved, the Senate concurring, to adjourn at noon, on the 6th of June. A resolution declaring that forgetting all past differences, it is the duty of Congress to sustain the constitutional authorities of the country in their endeavors to suppress the rebellion, was introduced by the delegate from Utah, and was unammously adopted. A resolution asking the President for information relative to the suppression of the World and the Journal of Commerce was objected to. Also, a resolution denouncing the stoppage of those papars as unconstitutional, &c. The committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire what legislation is necessary to punish the forgery of official documents, and also, to punish those who, through the press or otherwise, give aid and comfort to the rebels. A resolution asking the President what explanation had been given to the French government relative to the Mexican resolution passed on the 4th of April by the House, was adopted. A resolution fixing the 30th of April as the day for the commencement of the increased foreign tariff was passed. The Senate amendments to the legislative, executive and Judicial appropriation bill were then acted upon, Adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 24.

SENATE.—In the Senate the Internal Revenue Bill was considered, and the amendments of the Finance Committee were generally agreed to. Without a final vote, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Elections reported Wm. Jayne is not, and J. D. S. Todd is entitled to a seat as a delegate from Dacotah Territory. The Senate amendments to the National Bank Bill were then considered. Some were concurred in and others rejected. A bill to incorporate the Newsboys' Home in the District of Columbia excited a long discussion, the Democratic members constantly refering to the case of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce* claiming that, if newspapers are to be suppressed, there will be no boys to occupy the Home. The bill was finally passed under the operation of the previous question. The Reciprocity Treaty bill was considered without action. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 25

HOUSE.—The Military Committee reported a bill to prevent the discharge of drafted persons by the payment of commutation. On motion of Mr. Sprague, the Military Committee were instructed to report a bill requiring that all appointments in the military service shall have the action and consent of the Senate. The House bill appropriating $928,000 to pay damages occasioned by the depradations of Sioux Indians was passed. A motion to administer the usual oath to Mr. Fishback, Senator elect from Arkansas, created quite a lengthy discussion. Finally the matter was postponed. The tax bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Morril, of Vermont, made a report from the committee of conference on disagreeing amemdment to the Army bill respecting the pay of colored troops, the main point being to fulfill the promise to those who entered the Army prior to January 1st on the assurance that they should receive full pay. The report was rejected by a vote of 25 against 121, and another committee of conference asked for. The Speaker laid before the House the reply of President Lincoln to the resolution adopted yesterday, enclosing the correspondence between Secretary Seward and Mr. Dayton relative to the resolution adopted by the House against the invasion of Mexico by France. The Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill authorizing the President to take measures for constructing a military railroad from the valley of the Ohio to the East Tennessee. The Reciprocity resolution was then debated up to the adjournment.

THURSDAY, May 26.

SENATE.—Mr. Johnson offered a resolution calling upon the President for information as to the delivery of Sr. Arguelles to the Spanish authorities. Mr. Powell offered a resolution characterizing the act of the Administration in suppressing the publication of *The New-York World* and *The Journal of Commerce* as a violation of the Constitution. Mr. Fessenden reported the Legislative, Executive, and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, with the disagreements of the House thereto. He moved that the Senate adhere to its position, and accede to a Committee of Conference, to be appointed by the Chair, which was agreed to. The Tax bill was considered, and the amendments of the Senate Finance Committee, so far as the reading of the bill progressed, were generally concured in, by the Senate acting in Committee of the Whole.

HOUSE.—Mr. Washburne asked leave to report a bill appropriating $250,000 for the preservation and repair of the public works on the Lakes, and $100,000 for similar purposes on the sea coast. The House then resumed the consideration of the reciprocity question. The House first voted on the amendment of Mr. Arnold of Illinois, authorizing the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three Commissioners to confer with a like number of Commissioners duly authorized by the British Government to negotiate a new treaty based on true principles of reciprocity between the two Governments, with a view of enlarging the basis of the present treaty, and for the removal of the existing difficulties, provided, that in case one shall not be agreed to by both Governments, then the President shall give the notice for the termination according to the provisions of the present treaty. This was disagreed to—54 to 97. The House then voted on Mr. Morrill's substitute, authorizing and requesting the President to give the stipulated notice for the termination of the treaty. This was rejected, 74 to 82. The original resolution as reported from the Committee on Commerce was next read. Mr. Stevens moved it be laid on the table. Disagreed to, 73 against 76. The House agreed to the preamble to the resolution which recites a reason for a modification of the treaty. The question recurring on the passage of the joint resolution, Mr. Stevens moved its further consideration be postponed till the second Tuesday of December. The result was, Yeas, 78; Nays, 72—so the resolution was postponed. Mr. Garfield asked leave to report a bill for the summary punishment of guerrillas. Mr. Ancona objected. The House passed the Senate bill providing for the payment of claims of Peruvian citizens under the Convention with Peru. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 27.

SENATE.—Mr. Wade reported the bill to regulate the vote power in Washington Territory, with a substitute. Mr. Fessenden reported a resolution amendatory of the House resolution to increase the duty on imports: "Nor shall said resolution be held to apply to goods which had been actually entered, and the duties paid and received by the Collector, under the laws existing at the time of the passage of said resolution, and before the Collector had knowledge of its passage." Mr. Sumner submitted a resolution as to the rights of Rebel States. Mr. Sherman reported the House bill to encourage navigation, with an amendment substituting for it the Senate bill. The Internal Revenue bill was taken up, and the reading progressed until 4½ p. m. Mr. Wade's bill to amend the act to enable the people of Colorado to form a Constitution and State Government was passed. The consideration of the Tax bill was resumed by the Committee of the Whole. The reading of the bill was concluded, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Senate bill modifying the existing law so that documents and letters may be sent to Government officers without the prepayment of postage. Mr. Morrill reported the new Tariff bill, the consideration of which was postponed till Tuesday. Mr. Smithers called up the report heretofore made in the case of McHenry against Yeaman, which concludes with a resolution declaring that the latter is entitled to retain his seat as the Representative of the II'd Congressional District of Kentucky. Without action the House adjourned till Monday.

New Advertisements.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption **Five Per Cent. Interest will be Paid in Coin,** on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually. The interest is payable on the first days March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to order, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent and temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith and ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principle and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,975,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than **Ten Millions a Week.**

Subscriptions will be received by

All National banks

which are depositaries of Public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

May 13, 1864-4m.

BANNVART'S TROCHES,

For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,

From some of our Eminent Clergymen.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8th, 1864.

C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with them all, can cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers, in cases of Hoarseness, coughs and colds. I have found them serving in time of need most effectually.

Yours truly,
T. H. ROBINSON,
Pastor N. S. Presbyterian Church.

☞ I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches. W. C. CATTELL,
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

C. A. BANNVART & CO.,
HARRISBURG, PA.,

To whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

April 29th, 1864.

PHILON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS—A delicate and fragrant perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

For sale at the Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC,

These Bitters have performed more Cures! GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION! HAVE MORE TESTIMONY! Have more respectable people to vouch for them

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Prespiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

But is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Washington, January 1, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend,

THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, 259 Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,
JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

New York, Feb. 2, 1864.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentleman:—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed. Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM,

Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.

Truly yours,
JACOB BROOM,
1707 Spruce St.

Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 13th Baptist Church, Philadelphia, December 26th, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of the Bitters induced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community, in a sly way; and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicine preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action was not up

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1864.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A BOY WANTED.—An intelligent and industrious boy wanted at this office to learn the art of printing. Apply at once.
May 27, '64.-tf

Sick and Wounded Penna. Volunteers.

Information respecting Pennsylvania soldiers in the Hospitals of Philadelphia, may always be had by application to JOS. PARKER, chief of the Hospital Commission, at the rooms of the Young Mens Christion Association, No. 104 Chestnut street.

Mr. T. R. GETTYS the Photographist has just returned from the East, with a large stock of Photograph Albums, and Photograph Frames in different styles. He invites every one to call and examine his stock. He feels certain that he can please all in want of Photograph Pictures, Frames, Albums, &c.

THE "SPRING" SEASON.—The Hotels at the Bedford Springs will be opened for guests Monday the 6th of June: the "springs" keep open winter and summer. We are informed that a larger number of rooms than usual have been taken. A large number of distinguished visitors are expected during the season. The Inland Telegraph Co., are putting up a line of wire to the Springs, a mile and a half distant from the borough.

THE WATER WORKS of our Borough hav'nt been working very well lately. Several of the hydrants in Juliana and Pitt streets have bee taken out during the week. The soldering about the connecting pipes is found to be defective. Mr. Steokman of the Borough Council has the matter in charge, and Mr. Harmon the Tin-smith is doing the soldering. The "Big Spring" is drawn upon freely, while the repairs are going on. In a few days the hydrants will be in order, and the water ready to run on the usual terms.

Church Dedication.

We beg leave to inform the citizens of Bedford County, that there will be a dedication of the M. E. Church, just finished, at John's Branch, four miles from Bloody Run, down along the Rail Road, on Sabbath the 12th of this month. We respectfully invite all who can attend, to be present. We have succeeded in securing the labors of the Rev, WILLIAM R. MILLS, who will preach, two Sermons, on the occasion. The first at 10 o'clock A. M, the second at 3 o'clock P. M. Mr. MILLS is an able preacher. No one who will hear him, can fail to be highly gratified.

We expect to have a special train, to take the people, down and back.

J. B. POLSGROVE,
Bloody Run, June 1, '64-2t. *Pastor.*

Almost an Arrest.

Frederick Hildebrand, tried and found guilty last November of horse stealing, is reported to have been home lately. One night last week, Daniel Metzgar, Esq., and others got an intimation that he (Hildebrand) might be found at the house of a Mr. Bush, near Bridgeport. Mr. Metzgar and his friends reported themselves at Mr. Bush's, ready for duty, about two o'clock in the morning. They were refused admission at first, but after a suitable delay and parley, they were allowed to enter the house. Search was made through the house from cellar to garret inclusive. The garret was searched by one of the party following a loaded pistol in the dark. A pile of rags against the roof was "poked" into with the pistol.—Hildebrand was not found. It is now reported that only the rags intervened between him and his pursuers.

Inexplicable Phenomena.

Our citizens have been greatly perplexed and mystified lately at the appearance in our streets and in our houses, of what appears to be clouds of fine dust or sand, blown by the winds and seeming to take its origin or rise from the surface of the streets. This substance, whatever it may be, adheres to all surfaces, and seems in reality like a finely pulverized sand or earth. We have not heard that any analysis has been made of this substance. Most persons, who have expressed an opinion on the subject, regard the whole thing as a nuisance. But evidently, nobody has the slightest idea of its origin or cause. For if it is really pulverized sand and earth, taking its origin from the surface of the ground, as a superficial observer would suppose, the remedy is too obvious and practicable to be neglected for a day. We call the City Fathers to appoint a committee of investigation to sit upon the subject, and promulgate the results at the earliest time convenient.

Dusty.

Probably it is not know to our readers generally, particularly of the Boro', that at certain times Juliana and Pitt streets are dusty. And further, probably it is not known that the "dusty," here spoken of, becomes at certain windy periods a cloud of fine sand penetrating into every nook and corner of dwellings, and the kitchens, pantries, closets, clothes presses, ladies wardrobes, sellars and garrets therein. Also into the stores, covering silks and calicoes, and mixing with pulverized sugar at twenty-five cents a pound, into the offices, into the shops, into the bar-rooms, into the sanctuaries, and invading even the sanctum of a patriot editor, not to speak of the sanctum (!!) of an editor *not* a patriot. These things manifestly are novel and unknown hereabouts. Otherwise they would bethink themselves of remedies elsewhere simple and efficacious.

Meeting of Conferees.

BEDFORD, May 31, 1864.

This being the day fixed for the meeting of the Conferees from Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, for the purpose of appointing a delegate to the National Union Convention which is to assemble at Baltimore on the 7th proximo, the Conference met at the Washington Hotel in Bedford.

Bedford county was represented by P. H. Shires, J. E. Colvin and Dr. B. F. Harry, and Somerset county was represented by J. K. Bowles, F. Benedict and S. L. Russell, as the substitutes of the original conferees of that county. There was no representation from Fulton county.

The Conference was organized by the appointment of S. L. Russell chairman, and John E. Colvin, Sec.

On motion of Mr. Benedict, Ed. Scull, Esq., of Somerset, was unanimously chosen the delegate to represent the 16th Congressional District of Penna. in the Baltimore Convention, and

On motion of Mr. Shires, Geo. W. Rupp, Esq., of Bedford county, was appointed alternate delegate.

Said delegates were instructed to support Abraham Lincoln as the choice of said district for the office of President.

On motion the conference adjourned *sine die*.

J. E. COLVIN, Secretary. S. L. RUSSELL, President.

Resisting the Laws---Effects of Copperhead Teachings.

On Sunday evening, the 22d ult., Capt. Carpenter and Lieut. Harper, of Co. H, 148th Penna. Regt. proceeded to the residence of Jacob Henry, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, for the purpose of arresting Henry's three sons, John, Isaac and Lewis, who were deserters from the above named regiment. Upon entering the house, the father seized a gun, and swore he would shoot any United States officer who would attempt to arrest his sons. Lieut. Harper sprang forward, took hold of the gun, and endeavored to take it from Henry, to prevent him from shooting. In the scuffle the gun was discharged, the contents entering the body of Henry, who died shortly afterwards.

The deserters were since arrested, and were taken to Harrisburg. It is said that this was their second desertion.

The Lewistown *Gazette*, in alluding to the case, says: "The result of Copperhead teachings in that township has thus of late culminated in bloodshed, and an ignarant and misguided man, relying on those who had taught him that he had *a right to shoot*, has paid the penalty of his folly with his life. *On their heads rests his blood.* Nor need the sons, nor their aiders and abettors, imagine they can much longer set the Government at defiance. *The hour for trifling with traitors and tories has gone by.*"

The Pennsylvania State Agency.

The Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, has the following:—

I desire to call the attention of the readers of the *Gazette* to the establishment of the Pennsylvania State Agency, the Headquarters of which are at No. 487 Eleventh street, Washington, D. C. At the late session of the Legislature the powers of the Agency were greatly enlarged. It now includes the "collection of pay, pensions, and bounties due to Pennsylvania volunteers, *without charge or expense* to such volunteers." It is also to "provide in every way for the comfort and efficiency of our volunteers," take "care of the sick and wounded," and "send home the bodies of those who may die in the service." In regard to sending home the remains of deceased soldiers, the State authorizes the Agent "to give transportation for their bodies, and for one person to accompany each over the railroads only from Washington to the station nearest the home of the deceased." He is not authorized to incur any expense in recovering, embalming, or bringing the bodies from the battle-field to this city.

The bodies of such as die in the hospitals in Washington and vicinity can be taken home at once. But if buried without being embalmed, they cannot be disintered "until cold weather" sets in.

All persons interested in the collection of pay, pensions, or bounties, or in the removal of the bodies of deceased soldiers, should call at the Agency when in Washington. When letters of inquiry are sent, the full name and post-office address of the writer should be given; also, the full name, number of regiment, rank, and company of the soldier after whom inquiry is made, or whose pay, bounty, &c., is to be collected. Many letters are received to which no reply can be given because these things are omitted. All others receive prompt attention.

Col. Francis Jordan, of Bedford, has been commissioned State Agent of Pennsylvania by Governor Curtin. He is polite, attentive, and accommodating.—He never becomes wearied with the visits or inquiries of those who have to make them. He is as courteous the hundreth as the first time you visit him. Dr. J. A. Phillips, of Pittsburgh, the Assistant Surgeon General of the State, has his office also in the Headquarters of the Agency. He is a young physician of sound medical skill, much practical experience, and untiring energy. Like Col. Jordan, he is unwearied in his attentions, and indefatigable in his labors.—He attends to all inquiries promptly, and answers, if possible, every letter by return mail. He is, besides, the devoted friend of the soldier, and is constantly visiting the hospitals, looking after the sick and wounded from Pennsylvania.

Literary.

The *Atlantic* for June opens with a pleasant bit of "Talk about Guides," by Maria S. Cummins, author of the "Lamplighter," who gives some amusing reminiscences of the guides who conducted her, as a tourist, through some of the most notable edifices and natural wonders of the Old World. Part II. of "Life on the Sea Islands," an admirable account of the domestic and school scenes among the freemen in South Carolina, is from the pen, we are told, of a colored lady. "A Fast-Day at Foxden" is an amusing description of an experiment in table-rapping and spiritual manifestation: during which, among other touching communications, the following was received through Miss Turligood:

"Dear Prowleys; Surrounded by a bank of silver-tunicked attendants, I hover near you. The atmosphere is redolent of costly herbs, which, with the well-known rotary motion of the earth, impart density and spacefulness to our spheral persons: this is the philosophy of our presence. Many shining friends, supported upon fluted pillars, are with you this evening. They grieve at your lack of faith, and flap gold-bespattered wings in unison. Spherically yours,
"SIR JOSEPH BARLEY."

Donald G. Mitchell contributes an elaborate review of the lately published "Life of Irving." Miss Prescott continues her new story "The Rim." Sala gives an account of the popular English comedian Robson, the original *Jem Baggs*, and the man who introduced the intellectual song of "Villikins and his Dinah" to the admiring public of England. The scientific article of Agassiz is on "The Parallel Roads of Glen Roy." Fitz Hugh Ludlow discourses most pleasantly about his sojourn of "Seven Weeks in the Great Yo Semite:" Mrs. Stowe, in her "House and Home Paper," says a number of sensible things about "the lady who does her own work;" and the political article of the June *Atlantic* is called "How to Use a Victory."

Poetry is represented in this number by Dr. Holmes's "Shakespeare Hymn;" by "The Neva," a Russian reminiscence in verse, by Bayard Taylor; by a quaint oriental legend, "The Kalif of Baldacca," from the pen of Longfellow, telling how—

> Into the city of Kambalu,
> By the road that leadeth to Ispahan,
> At the head of his dusty caravan,
> Laden with treasure from realms afar,
> Baldacca and Kelat and Kandahar,
> Rode the great Captain Alau—

and by some stanzas by Browning, entitled "Under the Cliff."

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing in Companies D, H and K, of the 55th Regiment.

The following list is furnished by D. W. Raudebaugh. His letter contains other interesting matter, which we cannot give this week:

The following is a list of Company K, commanded by Capt. Joseph Filler:

KILLED.—Baltzer Burket.

WOUNDED.—Capt. Joseph Filler, Lieut. F. D. Saupp, O. S. Wm. A. Mock, (since died), Corporal John Cobler, Sergt. John Imler, Gabriel Burket, David Ritchey, G. W. Schaffer, Isaac Wertz, Jere. Stratton, David Bouser, Thos. Burmingham, Wm. Cessna, Jos. Detwiler, Jas. Diehl, Wm. Feather, Sosh. Riplet, Jos. Stombaugh, Emanuel Mock, G. M. Beisel, Geo. Allenberger, Nicholas Bouser, Wm. Fragier, G. W. Mangus, Jos. Myers, Reuben Hlibert, Henry Ickes.

MISSING.—Corp. John Hunt, Jacob L. Radebaugh, Edward Allison, A. B. Carl, G. W. Agnew, Ephraim German, David Allison, Jacob Kurtz, Fred. Burket, Aaron Epler, Jacob Exline, Wm. Gordon, Wm. Miller, John Welch, Saml. Wysong.

The following is a list of Company D, commanded by Capt. S. S. Metzger.

KILLED.—Corp. Henry Gotwalt, Corp. Saml. Kennedy, Espy Diehl, Henry Stahly.

WOUNDED.—1st Lieut. W. G. Mobre, 2d Lieut. J. H. Barnhart, H. C. Lashley, Jesse Smith, David Waters, H. G. Lyharger, Jas. White, H. Squint, Geo. Bennethen, Corp. Wm. Arnold, Henry Arnold, Frank. Betz, David Dibert: Adam Gardner, Otho Knox, Philip Smith, Jos. Smith, Sergt. John Amos, David Bollman.

MISSING.—Sergt. Alex. Boor, Jacob Bennett, Danl. Bechtel, Anthony Bennsla, Jos. Dagenfelt, Wm. Lininger, Jas. Lee, Mathew Miller, Wm. Nottingham, W. S. Neff, David Prosser, Abner Summerville, Saml. Stickler, Levi Steckman, Nicholas Slick, Jeremiah Thompson.

List of wounded and missing in Company H, commanded by Capt. John C. Livingston:

WOUNDED.—Corp. John C. Ely, Cyrus Anthony, Jacob Fidler, John Ornst, Benj. Troth, David Miller, John Kessler, J. H. Rissling, Chas. Jackson, Corp. Henry Lemon, Isaac Sholl, Chas. Stickler, Samuel King, Saml. Statler.

MISSING.—Sergt. S. H. Miller, Philip Adams, H. Anderson, John Bahney, H. W. Bridaham, Simon Bearer, Fred. Goodman, W. H. Hand, A. J. Long, Wm. Moyer. John Mars, Levi Myers, Jas. Mitchell, Benj. Randabush, Ed. Schlotsheim, W. O. Shrader, J. J. Schaffer.

The Opening of the Sporting Season.

The sporting season has burst upon us with unusual brilliancy; with a degree of advancement seldom attained thus early in the summer. Whether it is owing to the beauty and propitiousness of the season or the number of our "sports" we are not prepared to say. However, be that as it may, a few days since a few choice spirits, who are ever on the "bank" with "rod and tackle" when the finny tribe are to be seduced from their watery element, or "on the wing" with "gun and bag" when the tenants of the "etherial blue" are to be "brought down," made a few most capital "hits" that could only be realized in their estimation by each succeeding "sold!" by each succeeding "seller."

A friend of ours, a capital fellow, as well as shot, espied a beautiful specimen of the genus *picus* (woodpecker) and with a deliberate aim of his faithful rifle, a quick sudden clicking, a cloud of smoke, a deafening report, and what a moment before was animated nature, was rivited in death to the tree upon which he was accustomed to sport. Now for some live sport, thought our friend. Deliberately loading his piece, he coolly called to Major R—— and asked him to try his skill upon the "bird." The Major "dodged" about the corners, "sighted 'round," got a favorable position and "banged away!" "Ah, ha!" shouted he, "I have nailed him to the tree!" He was let into the secret. A certain editor, just returned from legislative honors, was next invited to try his hand upon the scansorial beauty. After a careful survey of the position with a number of injunctions to keep quiet lest it might be driven away, he "let drive!" In a moment he ejaculated "by the gods, I've pinned him!" He in turn was informed of the "sell," and a County Superintendent was next led up to take his turn at securing this specimen for Audubon's next edition. The Professor had considerable trouble to get within range, but after five minutes of vexatious delay, he let the poor image, or more likely the boundless air, have the contents of his gun. Here the "sell" "played out" and the story started the rounds much to the annoyance of the chief tragedians. The last heard of the story it had found its way to the local of the INQUIRER and was about to make the circuit of the press. So mote it be.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP OF THE 76TH PENNA. VOLS.,
May 17, 1864.

DEAR MOTHER:—

Since I last wrote to you, I have seen what you may indeed call hard times, and I will try and tell you as near as I can, all that has transpired, though I have seen a great many incidents and occurrences that I cannot bring to mind just now.

We left Glocester Point on the morning of the 5th and passed up the James River on the same day, and lay in the stream that night, and the next morning we landed a few miles above City Point, (the place where all our prisoners are exchanged,) at a place called Bermuda Hundred, and started on the march the same day. At about 5 o'clock we encamped for the night in a grain field as it was impossible to camp any where in the woods as they were on fire for miles around.

Next morning before day light we were again ready to move, when the order came for us to leave our knapsacks behind and we started, no one in the ranks knew where, and as we were the last brigade to the rear we did not expect to be the one to open the fight. In our march we passed the 55th Pa., passed the picket lines and commenced to skirmish with the enemy, driving him slowly before us, when suddenly we emerged from the dense woods through which we had been skirmishing, into an open field, when the enemy came in sight, drawn up in line ready to receive us. The Brigade deployed into position and the fight commenced, and as our regiment held the centre, they drove them from their position, and the flag of the old 76th was the first to float over the railroad, 12 miles from Richmond. The loss in our regiment was 68, in our company 6 wounded and 1 missing. The Bedford boys wounded were Levi Agnew and John Leader.

We returned to where we had left our knapsacks that evening, nearly given out with marching and fighting, and next morning we put up our little tents expecting to get a day or two rest, but we were disappointed, for early the next morning we were on the march again, this time not to fight, but to help build intrenchments. We worked all day, marched to camp, got our knapsacks, and returned to guard the works we had done that day, stayed along the trenches that day and night, returned to the place where we had camped before, put up our tents and and stayed in them two nights, and started on the march again, leaving our knapsacks, guns and blankets behind.

Scarcely had we started until it began to rain and I tell you it did rain all it knew how. About 5 o'clock we again came in sight of the enemy's skirmishers, (the cavalry had been driving them all the morning,) and they made believe as if they were going to make a stand. Our regiment was brought into line on the top of a large hill, and our skirmishers and theirs were fighting on another about 5 or 6 hundred yards off. After firing away for an hour or so, they made a charge on our men and drove them across one field where they made a stand and drove the rebels back again. In this skirmish our regiment lost 9 men wounded, but none of them out of our company. We lay all night in the rain, and the next morning started again, and struck the Petersburg and Richmond pike about eight miles from Richmond, and after marching a short distance we again came in sight of the rebels in their works, 7 miles from Richmond, and after a sharp contest with their skirmishers for about 12 hours, we succeeded in driving them from their first line of works, and we advanced about half a mile further on when we came in sight of a large line of breast works flanked on the side next to the James by a large fort. We drove them into their earthworks and fort, and then came the employment for sharp-shooters. Our men lay in one part of the woods and their works were on the outer edge. Their sharp-shooters were on the trees and walls of the fort, whilst ours were in a hollow, right below them, where they could look right on them and have a fair shot every time our boys moved themselves. They killed six out of our regiment and wounded 26 or 30 others. We had 3 killed out of our company and 7 wounded. None of the Bedford boys were killed, but Alexander Bolinger and John Charleston were wounded. This continued until the next day, but as our regiment was relieved in the evening, we did not lose any more that day. The next day we went to the front again, but as we were not in such a hot place as the day before our loss was small.

We lay behind an old fence all night, and the next morning just at day light, the enemy opened upon us from all their guns, and after shelling us for some time, they charged on our whole line from right to left, and as the fog was so dense, they were right into our boys before they could see them at all. Their strongest force it seems was thrown against our left wing, and they fell back with a very heavy loss, and of course the right, where we were, had to sustain a heavy fire from both front and flank, and the order was given to retreat, which was done in such a manner that the enemy could not follow up the advantage gained. We succeeded in bringing off all of our wounded, all the prisoners, nearly all of the stores, &c. I do not know the loss in our regiment exactly, nor the loss in the army, but if you can get some of the papers you can find more about the fight than I can tell you. I had several very narrow escapes myself but thanks to the Almighty I am alive and well, and hope that this may find you and all the family the same.

DAVID S. ELLIOTT.

For the Inquirer.

CARVER HOSPITAL,
WASHINGTON, May 13, 1864.

* * * We left our camp on the 4th inst., at day break and crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford. Next day we had to march but little, and in the afternoon we went in to face the enemy in the Wilderness. The 6th Maryland, and 110th Ohio were engaged the same evening, and lost pretty heavily. When firing ceased about 8 o'clock, they withdrew, and our Regiment then lay in front. We lay on our arms all night, and on the morning of the 6th, we were ordered to charge through the woods on them. On we went to within 75 or 100 yards of their line, when such firing commenced as I never before heard, in which engagement, I lost the third finger of my left hand, and had to retreat in a hail-storm of bullets.

I will give you a list of killed and wounded, so far as I know, in this engagemnnt: Co. D Corp. J. Price, killed; Corp. E. J. Hixon, killed; Serg. J. Snyder, Corps. H. McCleery, J. A. Huffman; Privates J. Ling, J. B. Hammer, J. A. Hochard, W. Corl, wounded. Serg. G. Baughman and Private Emanuel Harbaugh, supposed to have been captured. Co. E Serg. Amick, and Corp. W. Ake, killed. John Ake, A. Corl, H. King, J. Leonard, J. Carrell, J. H. Cook, N. Kegg, A. Biddle, M. Smith, W. Smith, W. Robison, and C. Claycomb, wounded, and W. Diffibaugh, missing. Co. F Serg. A. J. Miller, killed; Corp. John May, L. Cook; Private J. Smith, H. Miller, C. Stuby, F. Bayner, wounded. I do not think that any in the above lists are fatally wounded, and some of them are only slightly. I will give you a few more that I know of in the Regiment—Lt. Fisker, Co. I killed; Lt. Essick, Co. D very seriously wounded in head; Lt. Grossman, wounded in arm; O. S. Thompson, Co. K killed; O. S. Smith, Co. C wounded.

The Adjutant told me on Sunday, that the loss in the Regiment was about thirty killed and about two hundred wounded and missing, at a rough estimate he had made. The balance of the officers were all right on Sunday about noon. I saw the greater part of them then, but they were marching rapidly so that I but merely got a glance at the boys. They halted about a half mile off, when Lt. Horton and Adj. Cress came back to see us, who gave us all and the last news I have had from the Regiment, except, I understood the Division was engaged the same evening, but cannot say whether it was correct or not. The fighting was all done with the musket up to the time I left the army, but on Tuesday there was heavy cannonading. So far as I could see and hear, the soldiers were all in fine spirits, notwithstanding many of their comrades had fell by their sides.

On Monday night, there were about 12000 wounded in Fredericksburg. From there we came to Belle Plain, and came to Washington on steamers. I expect to be sent to Philadelphia this afternoon or to-morrow. It has been very disagreeable and wet for two days.

Respectfully,
JONATHAN SNIDER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT

To the Memory of Hon. James Nill, dec'd, late President Judge of the 16th Judicial District.

In pursuance of notice the members of the Bar met at the office of Mann & Spang, in Bedford, on Monday the 30th of May, inst. Whereupon, on motion of Hon. Alexander King, the Hon. Job Mann was chosen President, and on motion of Hon. S. I. Russell, G. H. Spang was appointed Secretary.

John Mower, Esq., then offered the following Resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

The members of the Bar of Bedford having heard with regret of the death of Hon. James Nill, late President Judge of this District, and desiring to add their tribute of respect, and bear their testimony to his worth as a man, his ability as a lawyer, and his uprightness as a Judge, do resolve—

1st. That they acknowledge the wisdom of that Providence that has thus removed from a sphere of honor and usefulness one who in his official career had secured the respect and confidence of the profession, and in his private intercourse had gained the esteem of all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

2d. That as a man and a citizen his liberal character, public spirit and amiable and Christian deportment testify to his worth, and furnish an example that may well be imitated.

4th. That they sincerely condole with his family and friends in this their bereavement, and thus publicly tender them their warmest sympathies.

5th. That from the sincere desire of showing every mark of respect due to the memory of the deceased, they will go into mourning, by wearing crape on the left arm for the period of thirty days.

6th. That these proceedings be published in the newspapers of the District, and that a copy of the same be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

G. H. SPANG, Secretary. JOB MANN, President.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO CLEAR THE HOUSE OF FLIES,

USE DUTCHER'S CELEBARTED

LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER,

A neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., 10th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Wholesale agents. [jun3.3t.

Be Wise by Times. Do not trifle with your health constitution and character. If you are suffering with any diseases for which HELMBOLD'S EXTRA BUCHU is recommended. TRY IT! TRY IT! It will Cure you, Save long Suffering, allaying Pain and Inflammation, and will restore you to HEALTH AND PURITY, at a little expense, and no exposure. Cut out the Advertisement in another column, and call or send for it. *Beware of Counterfeits!* Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. CURES GUARANTEED. [1m, june3,'64;

☞ A NUMBER of years have elapsed since the introduction of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS to the public. The prejudice existing in the minds of many persons against what are denominated patent medicines at first greatly retarded its sale; but, as its virtues and merits became known, this barrier of prejudice was overthrown, and the demand increased so rapidly that in a few years scarcely a village existed in the United States in which the afflicted had not experienced the benefits arising from the use of the "Bitters," and at the present day there are to be found IF ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD vouchers for the great merits of the article. No greater cure for Dyspepsia can be found.

See Advertisement.

For Sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere. [june3,'64:] [1m.

New Advertisements.

Wanted,

100 CORDS OF BARK, for which $6,00 per cord, or the highest market price, will be given.
JOHN A. MOWRY.
Survivor of the Firm of Taylor & Mowry.
June 3, 1864,-tf.

$10 REWARD

WILL BE GIVEN to any person finding and delivering the following property to the undersigned, lost on the 26th day of April last on the road from Bedford to Clearville—ONE POCKET-BOOK, containing Thirty-one Dollars in Notes and some small change. Also, Two Promisory Notes, one for Two Dollars and Ninety-five cents, on J. L. Fletcher: and the other for Fifteen Dollars on J. R. O'Neal and J. L. Fletcher.
JOHN HANN.
Clearville, Mar 27, 1864.—[June3-2t*

Notice to Tresspassers.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from TRESPASSING on the "Grove Farm," for the purpose of Hunting, Fishing, gathering Greens, Berries, or Passing through the enclosures.
may20'64-3m. J. W. SLONAKER.

Subsbribers to Bedford Inquirer.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

PERSONS indebted to me for Subscription, Advertising or Job-Work, will find it to their advantage to pay up, as I have determined to close up my accounts without a useless delay of two or three years. My bills are small and any one who desires to pay can do so without any great inconvenience. So pay up and save costs—as I will sue all indebted to me, for all sums, from Fifty cents upwards. Prompt attention to this notice may save trouble.
J. R. DURBORROW.
Bedford, May 27, 1864.

Wanted.

500 CORDS CHESTNUT OAK BARK.
[may13] S. & W. SHUCK

Prospectus for 1864.

THE

PITTSBURGH POST.

IN ITS POLITICAL CHARACTER, as heretofore the Post will remain an

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL,

Devoted to the Preservation of the Constitution and the RESTORATION OF THE UNION; it will confine itself to the discussion of Public Questions, and have no connection whatever with schemes of a Personal or Factional Character. It will be nobody's organ but the faithful exponent of Sound Conservative Sentiments.

The great work before American People is the

SAVING OF OUR REPUBLICAN SYSTEM;

There is no party in this country anxious to save it but the Democratic; and in order that it shall be preserved the success of the Democracy is absolutely necessary, and that too, at the earliest practicable period.

We expect to be able to meet the expectations of our friends in the discussion of the questions which will be involved in the approaching Presidential Campaign.

OUR NEWS DEPARTMENT.

Particular attention will be given to the News Department of the Post: we shall labor to obtain the Latest by Telegraph and Mail: while equal industry will be exercised in our Miscellaneous and Local Departments.

Its Commercial Department

Will be entrusted to one who is every way qualified for a proper discharge of his duties; it will be conducted in an Honest Manner, intended to inform the public of honest and fair dealing, giving no countenance or encouragement to dishonest dealings.

TERMS:

DAILY EDITION,

Per year	$8,00
" month	70
" week	18
To agents per hundred copies	2,00

SATURDAY MORNING POST,

At the low rate of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per annum.

Five copies	$1,40
Ten copies	1,30
Twenty copies, and one to getter up	1,20
Thirty copies " " "	1,10
Forty copies " " "	1,00

June 3, 1864-3t.

THE ROUND TABLE,

THE GREAT NATIONAL PAPER,

Published in New York Every Week,

THE ROUND TABLE has now become an established success, and is everywhere recognized as the leading journal of the land for literary and art news, and for free and impartial criticism.

It has a great variety of matter in each number. There is always

Something for the Family,
For the Professional Man,
For the Soldier,
For the Merchant,
For the Student,

For Every Good Citizen.

WHAT IS SAID OF

THE ROUND TABLE.

"Polished, dignified and scholarly."—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

"Full of life and spirit, and marked by a pervading elevation, independence and intellectuality."—*Publishers' Circular.*

"The ability, fearlessness and independence of this new weekly periodical will give it a strong hold upon public favor."—*Boston Journal.*

"Gains in pungency and variety as it proceeds."—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

"Unsurpassed by any weekly journal in this or any other country.—*New York Express.*

"We like it hugely."—*Portland Advertiser.*

"Shows much ability and independence."—*Boston Recorder.*

"Much needed."—*Washington Star.*

"Beautifully printed, and contains a list of contributions which vies with those of our best monthly magazines."—*New York Evening Post.*

"Its writers are among our most distinguished authors and writers in the various fields of Journalism, and in all the professions."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

"Supports the Government without being partisan."—*Taunton Gazette.*

"Has already made a position for itself. Its spirit is independent, and its influence good."—*Evangelist.*

"Its leaders on national affairs, and its letters on art, are probably not surpassed in carefulness of statement and diction by the best specimens of the kind in the older reviews."—*Boston Transcript.*

"We wish it could be read by every man in the country, be his politics what they may."—*Boston Courier.*

"Dignified, calm and temperate."—*N. Y. Tablet.*

"Able, dignified, lively and readable."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

"Ably conducted."—*Hartford Times.*

"Able, thoughtful and discriminating."—*Hartford Press.*

"Has fully established its claim on the public confidence and patronage."—*National Intelligencer.*

"Thoroughly loyal in politics, sound and orthodox in religion, without being devoted to the interest of any party, sect or church."—*Geneva (N. Y.) Courier.*

THE ROUND TABLE

Has received general welcome throughout the country among all good citizens, of whatever party or creed.

It is Sent to Subscribers at the Following Rates:

Six Months,	$2 50
One Year,	5 00

Each number contains at least twelve pages of reading matter, splendidly printed, on the best of paper. To add to the comfort of reading it, as well as for its preservation, a Portfolio File has been manufactured, which will be furnished to subscribers at cheap rates.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPIES.

Subscriptions must be accompanied with the money. Address all communications to

THE ROUND TABLE,
116 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.

June 3'64-tf.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of J. M. Barndollar & J. J. Barndollar, trading under the name of J. M. Barndollar & Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of J. J. Barndollar. All persons having unsettled accounts are respectfully asked to call and settle without delay, and those owing over six months are asked to pay their accounts or give notes.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR,
J. J. BARNDOLLAR.

The business will be continued by J. M. Barndollar & W. P. Barndollar, trading under the name of J. M. Barndollar & Son. They will always have a complete stock of goods to suit the trade, and they solicit the patronage of prompt paying customers.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON.
Bloody Run, May 1, 1864. [may6-6t*.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS!

MRS. SAMUEL H. TATE,

HAS opened out, at her residence, on Julia Ann Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

from the well-known firm of Wood & Cary, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, which will be renewed by Express, weekly. Her friends and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to give her a call and form their judgments.
Bedford, May 13, 1864-tf.

MILINERY GOODS!

MRS. S. D. GIBSON has just returned from Philadelphia with a new stock of

SPRING AND SUMER MILINERY GOODS,

BONNETS, HATS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the latest styles, cheap for cash.

PATTERNS for Ladies and Childrens DRESSES—Stamping Patterns, Braiding and Embroidery.

Ladies and Childerns Dresses made to order on the most reasonable terms.

All business in her line will be promptly attended to. apr. 22, 1864—tf.

Legal Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, Penna., to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John B. Frick, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Frick, late of Hopewell township, deceased, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend at his office, in Bedford, on *Wednesday, the 15th of June, next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purposes of his appointment.

June 3'64-2t. J. R. DURBORROW.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned of the Borough of Schellsburg, upon the estate of John Kulp, late of Schellsburg, dec'd, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DUNCAN McVICKER,
may 27, 1864-6t*. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers, on the Estate of John Riley, late of West Providence township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. E. RILEY,
May 13,'64-6t. REBECCA RILEY.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned of Broad Top Tp., upon the estate of Christian Barnett, late of East Providence township, deceased, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH BARNETT,
April 29, 1864-6t.* Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, on the Estate of David Ford, Sr., late of Broad Top township, decd., and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL W. FORD,
may6-6t*. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Frederick Machtley, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS ALLISON,
may6-6t* Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of the within FiFa to me directed, there will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on *Saturday, the 4th day of June*, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. All the right, title and interest of Isaac Wigfield, in the following Two Tracts of LAND, situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, viz:—One thereof containing *Four Hundred and Nine acres and One Hundred Perches*, surveyed on a Warrant in the name of Gustavus Tom. The other thereof containing *Four Hundred and Five acres and Thirty-four Perches*, surveyed on a Warrant in the name of Nicholas Tom, and seized and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Wigfield.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, May 13, '64-4t. JOHN ALDSTADT, *Sheriff.*

PUBLIC SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on *Wednesday, the 8th day of June, A. D.*, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M. The one undivided fourth part of all the following Tracts or pieces of Land, situate in the said county of Bedford, the property of S. H. TATE, Esq., late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, viz:

No. 1. A Tract of Land, known as the "Yellow House Property," containing 231 acres and 85 perches, having thereon erected a Two-storied Frame Dwelling HOUSE, and Frame Barn, partly cleared and under Fence.

No. 2. Known as "The Price Improvement Tract," containing 98 acres and 24 perches, strict measure.

No. 3. Known as "The Hall Tract," containing 115 acres 139 perches, strict measure.

No. 4. Containing 464 acres and 68 perches, strict measure, surveyed on Warrant of W. P. Shell and S. H. Tate.

No. 5. Containing 187 acres and 128 perches, strict measure, surveyed on Warrant of Joseph W. Tate, Esq.

No. 6. Containing 116 acres and 37 perches, strict measure, surveyed on Warrant of Jacob H. Barndollar.

No. 7. Containing 153 acres and 79 perches, and allowance, surveyed on Warrant of Joseph W. Tate, Esq.

No. 8. Containing 159 acres, strict measure, surveyed on Warrant to John Morris—excepting out of said 159 acres, the surface of 113 acres, 79 perches, strict measure

News and Other Items.

PAPER is so high that some of the heaviest users are going to try the effect of importing a stock.—There is abundance of rags in the country, much of which is stored away on speculation, but when paper begins to come in from Europe rags will fall and paper will come down too.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.—The subscriptions reported to the Treasury Department to the ten-forty loan for the last week amounted to $6,600,000. The total subscriptions to date are $54,000,000.

The subscriptions to the ten-forty loan, on Saturday, were $736,000.

IN MANY female hearts sympathy and envy are such near neighbors that they could be virtuous nowhere except in hell, where men have such frightful time of it; and vicious nowhere except in heaven, where people have more happiness than they know what to do with.—*Jean Paul.*

SOMEBODY who knows says that when two or more women, approaching you on a narrow walk, fall behind one another to enable you to pass, you may be sure they are ladies of uncommon politeness and consideration. The usual course pursued by women is to charge all abreast, sweeping everybody into the mud.

A COUNTRY-WOMAN once brought a piece of board to an artist, with the request that he would paint upon it St Christopher as large as life.

"But," returned the artist, "that board is small for that purpose."

"That's a bad job," said she; "but look ye here, sir, ye can let his feet hang down over the edge of the board."

A PHILOSOPHIC ship captain was passing through a church-yard at midnight, when a sheeted ghost rose up behind a tombstone and approached him with menacing gestures. The mariner cooly raised his stick and gave the "ghost" a crack over the head, asking him "What he meant by being out of his grave at that late hour?"

It will be gratifying to persons having friends wounded in the recent battles of the Wilderness to learn that arrangements have been made that the wounded who are able to be so treated, are to receive a furlough for thirty days, while the great part of those who are fit to travel will be forwarded to the hospitals of their respective States.

A GALLANT GENTLEMAN of the old school in one of the street cars the other day gave his seat up to a lady who, as is almost always the case under like circumstances, failed to make the proper acknowledgment. Standing a while after the car had moved on, he stooped over as if to listen, and said to her, "What did you say, madam?" "Nothing, sir," was the reply of the startled lady. "Oh!" said he, "excuse me, I thought you said Thank'ee."

BELOW is a list of Pennsylvania Generals who have been killed in battle since the commencement of the war:

Gen. Reno, South Mountain; Gen. Reynolds, killed, Gettysburg; Gen. Paterson, killed by the accidental discharge of his pistol: Gen. Bohlen, killed, Second Bull Run; Gen. Jackson, killed, Fredericksburg; Gen. Vincent, killed, Fredericksburg; Gen. Hays, killed, Wilderness.

The following Pennsylvania Generals have died from natural causes:

Gen. Smith, Gen. Keim, and Gen. Welch.

A DUEL nearly came off at Marseilles between two members of the Japanese Embassy now on their journey. The parties in the quarrel placed two ballots in a hat, on one of which was written "death." He who drew this was bound to retire to a room and commit suicide. This was satisfaction to the survivor. The affair was, however, nipped in the bud by the interference of some French gentlemen who could not see the propriety of such an arrangement.

A PRECIOUS RELIC.—The only gold medal ever voted by Congress to General Washington is for sale, its owner, who has lost by the war everything else that is valuable, being compelled to part with it. It was given in honor of the evacuation of Boston by the British. On the obverse is a fine medallion profile of Washington, and on the reverse he and his staff are grouped on Bunker's Hill, while the British fleet is seen moving down the the bay. It contains $180 worth of gold. It is in perfect preservation, having been guarded by its owner with the most religious care. Five thousand dollars have already been offered for it; but to the Government, or to a historical society, it would be worth much more.

THE MATTAPONY RIVER, in Virginia, watering the present battle-fields, gets its name, oddly, from four separate branches running southeasterly. The southernmost branch is called Mat the next one Ta, the next Po, and the last Ny. In the forks of these syllabic streams the armies enacting the bloodiest drama of the war. Spottsylvania is situated upon the Po, a stream which is only a few inches deep, ordinarily, and half a dozen yards wide. The North Anna river is about the size of Bull Run, and when swollen by rains is not foodable.

IN THE MIDST of the great Indian, bushwhacking fight in the Wilderness, when it was man to man and bayonet against bayonet, along the immense line of battle, which was so hidden in thicket and wooded swamps that none could see the battle-field for more than a few yards on each side, Grant is said to have remarked meditatively, as he hacked with his jack-knife the great tree which served as his headquarters, at the same time smoking vigorously on his briar root pipe. "Well (puff), if Lee does want to make this a Kilkenny cat fight (puff, puff,) I am sure we'll win; (puff, puff, puff,) for *we've got the longest tail.*" And not only the longest tail, but the longest head, General Grant.

ANECDOTE OF NAPOLEON.—It is reported of Napoleon, that when at Eylau, he took a diamond star from his breast and placed it on that of a young medical officer. In a deadly charge the day before thousands were wounded: at last the serried line of the French gave way, and retreated by a series of manœuvres, in one of which, amongst dead and dying, a surgeon was seen suddenly called to a general, terribly wounded. A large artery was open; cold and harassed, the surgeon kneeled by his patient; shouts were raised on all sides to save himself; the battalions of the enemy literally rode over him; the bullets of the opposing army whistled in hundreds by his ears; still he pressed on the artery, and ultimately saved the life of the young officer. A bitter cold night followed a more frightful day; the surgeon crunched the snow in his hand, and applied it to the wound. Napoleon seeing him the next day, the diamond cross was placed on his breast.

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL GRANT.—After the battle of Pittsburg Landing and Gen. Grant's complete victory at that point, General Buell, a thorough soldier, began criticising in a friendly way the impolicy of his having fought a battle with the Tennessee river behind his men. "Where, if beaten, could you have retreated, General?" asked Buell. "I didn't mean to be beaten," was Grant's sententious reply. "But suppose you had been defeated despite all your exertions?" "Well, there were the transports to carry the remains of the command across the river." "But, General," urged Buell, "your whole transports would not contain over ten thousand men, and it would be impossible for them to make more than one trip in the face of the enemy." "Well, if I had been beaten," said General Grant, pausing to light another cigar as he spoke, "transportation for ten thousand men would have been abundant for all that would be left of us." This anecdote is eminently characteristic, the data for the proper appreciation of it being that Grant had about fifty thousand men over the river.

Letter from Secretary Chase to a Bank Officer.

The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to a bank officer, under date of May 18, 1864:

SIR: Your letter of the 13th, making inquiries in regard to the kind of currency with which the five-twenty years six per cent, and three years' seven-thirty per cent. notes are to be redeemed, has been received. It has been the constant usage of the department to redeem all coupon and registered bonds forming part of the funded or permanent debt of the United States in coin, and this usage has not been departed from during my administration of its affairs. All Treasury notes and other obligations forming part of the temporary loan are payable, and will be redeemed in lawful money, that is to say in United States notes, until after the resumption of specie payments, when they also will doubtless be redeemed in coin; or equivalent notes, the five-twenty sixes being payable twenty years from date, though redeemable after five years, and considered as belonging to the funded or permanent debt, and so also are the twenty-years' sixes into which the three-years' seven-thirty notes are convertible. These bonds, therefore, according to the usage of the Government, are payable in coin. The three years' seven-thirty, Treasury notes are part of the temporary loan, and will be paid in United States notes, unless holders prefer conversion to payment.

Very respectfully,
S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

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AND THE
British Reviews.

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The postage to all parts of the United States is *only fifty-six cents a year for the whole five publications*, viz:—twenty-four cents a year for Blackwood and *only eight cents a year for a Review*. Postage payable at the office where the numbers are received.

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New Subscribers to any two of the Periodicals for 1864, will receive a *premium* their choice of any *one* of the four Reviews for 1863. Subscribers to all five will receive their choice of any *two* of the four Reviews for 1863.—Subscribers to any or all the works for 1864, may procure any of the four Reviews for 1863, to which they may not be entitled as premiums, at one dollar a year each.

☞ The Third Edition of the September Number of Blackwood, containing an article by an English officer who was present at the *battle of Gettysburg*, is now ready price 25 cents.

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Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER.
march 18, 1864—tf

White & Moor's Malt Coffee.

CONTAINING a portion of the best Java Coffee. The healthiest and cheapest substitute for coffee in the world. Price 20 cents per pound. For sale at the bargain store of G. R. & W. OSTER.
March 18, 1864—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.
Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

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PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS—A delicate and fragrant perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
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GREAT CENTRAL FAIR,
FOR THE
SANITARY COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF COMMITTEE ON LABOR, INCOMES & REVENUES, No. 118 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 4TH, 1864.

The Committee on "Labor, Incomes and Revenues," invite co-operation with them in the particular work for which they have been appointed. As no portion of the people are more patriotic than the working men and women of the country, it is but just and proper that they should alike have an opportunity to contribute to the object of the Fair. The most equable plan for accomplishing this, and, at the same time the easiest one, is to ask for the contribution of a SINGLE DAY'S LABOR from all classes in the community. Many will contribute a day of their labor willingly, who would not subscribe their money. TO reach every department of industry and art will be a work of great labor, but if attained, will be productive of immese results.

The success of the plan will depend upon, the hearty co-operation of every element of influence within our limits and we invite all the guardians of the industrial interests, and all others, to take hold with us in furthering this great work of pasriotism and humanity.

The Committee is charged with the following duty, to wit:

FIRST.—To obtain the contribution of "one day's labor." or earnings, from every artisan and laborer, foreman, operative and employee; president, cashier; toller and clerk of every incorporated and unincorporated company, railroad and express company, employing firm, bank, manufactory, iron-works, oil-works, mill, mine and public office; from every private banker and broker, importer, auctioneer and merchant; clerk, agent and salesman; designer, finisher and artist; publisher, printer and mechanic; from every government offier, contractor and employee; grocer, butcher, baker and dealer; farmer, horticulturist and producer; from every mantua maaker, milliner and female operative; every individual engaged in turning the soil, tending the loom, or in any way earning a livelihood, or building a fortune within the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

SECOND.—To obtain the contribution of one day's "Revenue," from all the great employing establisements, firms, corporations, companies, railroads and works.

THIRD.—To obtain the contributions of one's income from every retired person, and person of fortune—male and female—living upon their means, and from all clergymen lawyers, dentists, editors, authors and professors; all other persons engaged in the learned or other professions.

Much of this work must be performed by the personal influence and efforts of ladies and gentlemen associated, or to be associated with the Committee in carrying out this plan.

The Committee feel the responsibility of the work they have undertaken, which, to be successful, will require a very perfect ramification of their plan, and they therefore call upon all earnest people, to assemble themselves together in every town, township, and county, and form organizations of ladies and gentlemen to co-operate with them in this great work and labor of love. In the manufacturing counties, the coal and oil regions, and in the agricultural districts,—especially, let there be organizations in the large towns, so that the young people may have an opportunity thus to tender assistance to their relatives and friends fighting the battles of the country in the armies of the nation.

The work of this Committee may be prosecuted where no other effort can be made for the Fair, as in the mines of the coal regions. A day's earnings of the miners, and a day's product of the mines, can be obtained, where no portable article could be procured for transportation.—Indeed there is no part or section of these States where the day's labor may not be obtained, if organizations can be formed to reach them.

The Committee cannot close without urging upon all Proprietors of Establishments, the duty of taking prompt and energetic action to secure the benefit of the DAY OF LABOR from all within their control.

The Committee deem it unnecessary to do more, than thus to present the subject to the people of the three States named. In the coming campaigns of our armies, the labors of the "Sanitary Commission" will be greatly augmented. By the first of June 700,000 men—one of the largest armies of modern times—will be operating in the field. So large a force, scattered over regions to which the men are unacclimated, must necessarily carry along with it a large amount of sickness, suffering and death, to say nothing of the gathered horrors of the battle field.

These sufferings it is our bounden duty, as men and Christians, to relieve. A great and enlightened people, enjoying the blessings of a government of their making, CANNOT REFUSE assistance to men suffering to maintain its authority, and we will not believe that the "GREAT CENTRAL FAIR," drawing its products from the three States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, so affluent in all mineral, agricultural and industrial wealth, shall fall behind any similar effort which has yet been made for the relief of the Nation's children.

As it is desirable not to multiply circulars, no further authority than this circular will be necessary for any employing firm or company, or any respectable committee of ladies and gentlemen, to proceed at once, in the work of this committee: and it is hoped that under it, organizations will spring up in all the towns and bury regions of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Subscriptions will be thankfully acknowledged in the newspapers of Philadelphia; and it is very desirable that they commence soon, as each fresh acknowledgment will stimulate efforts in other localities.

All subscriptions should be addsessed to JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer, office of the "Committee on Labor, Incomes and Revenues," No. 118 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

☞ All needful helps in Circulars and Posters will be forwarded to parties applying for them. Direct to the Chairman of the Committee as above.

L. MONTGOMERY BOND, Chairman.
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer.
REV. E. W. HUTTER, Corresponding Sec.
McGREGOR J. MITCHESON, Secretary.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

His Excellency, A. G. Curtin, Governor of Penna.
His Excellency, Joel Parker, Governor of New Jersey.
His Excellency, Wm. Cannon, Governor of Delaware.
Hon. Alexander Henry, Mayor of Philadelphia.
Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Judge Carpenter, New Jersey.
Hon. Judge Harrington, Delaware.
Major-General Geo. G. Meade, Army of the Potomac.

COMMITTEE.

Right Rev. Bishop Potter.	Mrs. Rev. E. W. Hutter,
Most Rev. Bishop Wood.	Chairman.
Rev. Bishop Simpson.	Mrs. George M. Dallas.
Rev. Dr. Brainerd.	Mrs. John Sergeant.
Rev. W. P. Breed.	Mrs. John M. Scott.
and 106 others.	and 51 others.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

SECTION 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Harrisburg, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of [L. S.] the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ALLEGHANY.
Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG, Pa.

The second quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution beings Wednesday, April 13.

Terms reasonable, $25 will pay all expenses for a Quarter, (11 weeks.)

For further information, address
J. W. HUGHES, Principal,
Rainsburg, Bedford co. Pa.
mar. 18 1864—tf.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared with log house, log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also, an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.
apr. 8, 1864.

COMMITTEE FOR A DAY'S LABOR.
GREAT CENTRAL SANITARY FAIR.

Committee on Labor Incomes and Revenue, Office No. 118 S. Seventh Street.

JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer.

This Committee has a special work, to wit: to obtain a day's "labor," a day's "income," and a day's "revenue," from every citizen of the three States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers.

The Committee is now fully organized at the above address, and calls for the co-operation of all classes in the community.

We want to show what the industrial classes can do for their soldiers.

What the people can do in their soparate capacity!
What Pennsylvania can do!
What New Jersey can do!
What Delaware can do!
What each county can do!
What each city and town can do!
What each profession can do!
What each trade can do!
What each occupation can do!
What each manufactory can do!
What each bank, insurance company and railroad can do!
What each mine can do!
What each workshop can do!
What each family can do!
What each man can do!
What each woman can!
What each boy and girl can do!

We want to show to the world what Aemrican freemen are ready to do for their soldiers!

This is a great work and the time short.

The way to do so is to ORGANIZE!

Organize in your workshops—in your families.

Let the men organize.
Let the women organize.
Let the trades organize.
Organize everywhere.

Let the workmen give with their employers, the employers with their workmen.

It is easily done. If the workmen will authorize their employers to deduct one day from their week's or month's earnings, and the employers will add to it a day of their profits, the whole sum will be acknowledged together to the credit of the establishment. We say to all, go to work at once with us in this great work. Hurry forward your contributions. Every acknowledgment will stimulate others to follow your example.

Circulars with full instructions will be sent upon application, by mail or otherwise, to the undersigned. To work! to work!

L. MONTGOMERY BOND, Chairman.
MRS. E. W. HUTTER,
Chairwoman of Ladies' Com.
M. J. Mitcheson, Secretary.

COSTAR'S
VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25 cent and $1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks, $3.00 and $5.00 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known,"
"Free from Poisons,"
"Not dangerous to the human family,"
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold wholesale in all large cities.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ ! ! ! Beware ! ! ! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY COSTAR.
☞ Principal Depot, 482 Broadway, New York.
☞ Sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists in Bedford, Pa.
mar. 4. 1864—3 mo.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, PA.
S. S. DIEHL, & WILLIAM DIBERT

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends in Bedford county, and to the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, the large and convenient brick Hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the **"WASHINGTON HOTEL"** and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate, Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock A. M. and 2 oclock. P. M. to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run.—A coach will also leave tri-weekly. (Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays) for Somerset. The travelling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.

Bedford, jan. 22, 1864—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend whenever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

Peasons wishing his services of the auctioneer will please call upon the undersigned before advertising.
Apply to JOHN ALSIP,
Bedford, Pa.
jan. 9 1863—tf.

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by
G. R. & W. OSTER.
March 18, 1864—tf.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING ANDLACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF
LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see heir new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.
EVERY THING IS NOW
LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

BUT if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF
MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,

LEGHORN AND, CRAPE BONNETS,

INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMEFT OF LADIES'

MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts,, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKER-CHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.
apr. '8 1864—d.

BEDFORD RAILROAD!
FALL & WINTER ARRANGEMENT!

FARQUHAR'S TRAIN HAS ARRIVED WITH A very large and well selected stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

to suit the season.

Ladies come and examine our stock of Dress Goods and Fancy Articles. Some beautiful Balmorals, Woolen Hoods and Head Dresses. Latest style of

SHAWLS, CLOAK CLOTH VERY CHEAP,

Over 500 Pairs of Shoes and Boots, consisting of Ladies' and Misses, Mens and Boys' Shoes and Boots of every style and variety, and as low in price as can be had in town.

A large assortment of Men's wear, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Jeans and

Ready Made Clothing of all kinds.

No better or cheaper place to buy clothing. Hats and Caps in abundance.

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Syrups, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, and a great variety of notions. Remember "Cheap Corner for Cheap Goods. Examine our stock first.

J. B. FARQUHAR.
Cheap Corner, Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
apr. 8, 1864.—tf.

NEW FIRM!
The Rebellion Played Out!
PEACE ABOUT TO BE DECLARED!

E. M. FISHER, LITTLE JOHN C. AND WILLIAM F.

HAVE removed their new FANCY AND DRY GOOD STORE, to two doors south of the Post Office, into the room formerly occupied by Wm. Shafer, Esq., where they keep constantly on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.,

and pay especial attention to the sale of Needlework, Ladies' Collars, Cuffs, and Undersleeves, Linen and Silk Pocket-handker-chiefs, Ladies' Hose, Mitts and Gloves, Gentlemen's Hose, White Goods. Spool Thread, Ladies' Head Dresses, and Veils, Fancy Soaps, Hoop Skirts,

JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C.

all of which will be sold very low for cash.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.
Bedford, apr. 15, 1864—tf.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson M'Candless, Judge U. S. Circuit Court, President.

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner. Penn and St. Clair streets.

THE LARGEST CHEAPEST AND BEST
$35.00

Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Mauufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping, Ministers' sons' at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this college, by business men.

Prof. A. Cowley, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1st Premiums, and over all competitors, teachers Rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.
july 3, 1863—zz.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER.
500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

NOTICE.

The undersigned acknowledge that they did Jonathan Reighard wrong in giving credence to the report of his having taken corn from George Dibert, and disavow any intention of charging him with stealing.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, FREDERICK KOONTZ,
Witness. JACOB FETTER.
April 22, 1864—c.

ICE CREAM
And the Philosophy of its Manufacture.

A small treatise, with valuable recipes on this subject will be sent FREE, by mail, to persons who will send their address to

E. KETCHAM & CO.,
289 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.
April 20, 1864.

HEMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations.
COMPOUND EXTRACT
OF BUCHU.

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu, a positive and Specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous despositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, habits of dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the back, Universal lassitude of the Muscular system Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions of the face, Pallid countenance.

There symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes; soon follows impotency, fatuity epileptic fits, in one of which the patient may expire.—Who will say they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, insanity and consumption. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering but none will confess the records of the insane asaylums. And melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the system, which Hembold's extract buchu invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Females, Females, Females.—In many affections peculiar to females the extract buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Cholosis or Retention, irregularity, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or schirrhous state of the uterus, leuchorthœa or whites, sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex whether arising from indiscretion, habit of dissipation, or in the decline or change of life.

TAKE NO MORE BALSAM OR MURCURY,

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant and dangerous medicine. Hembold's extract buchu and improved rose wash, cures secret disgases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to